The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,173.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

March.		March.
Leave Bombay 16	Leave Galle	26
,, Ratnagherry 17	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla 17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar 18	,, Madras	29
,, Mangalore 19	,, Coconada	31
,, Cannanore 20		April
,, Calicut 20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Beypore 20	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Cochin 21	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Tuticorin 22	,, False Point	3
,, Colombo 25	Arrive Calcutta	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

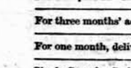
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	12	26	Leave Bussorah	26 & 9	
,, Kurrachee	12	27	,, Fao	26	9
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	11
,, Muscat	16	30	,, Linga	30	13
	April			April.	
,, Bunder Abbas	18	1	,, Bunder Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	19	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	22	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	23	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 15th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 1st March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Elentheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Elentheria."

Bombay, 4th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Townsend at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the "Crusader."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The accompanying Notice is published for general information.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Buoy, painted black, has been laid down in Calicut Roads, in 4 fathoms low water spring tides, with the light column bearing east three-quarters south, and Conalby's Hill north-east by north.

2. The Buoy is intended to mark the inner edge of the best anchorage in Calicut Roads; to avoid dangers when passing to or from the southward, and in the vicinity of the "Coote Reef," great care should be taken not to bring the Buoy to bear in the slightest degree to the westward of north, as there are several shoal patches of rocky ground inside of that bearing.

H. D. E. DALRYMPLE,
Master Attendant.

Madras, Master Attendant's Office, 25th January, 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL.—Messrs. SYKES AND DWYER have the pleasure to announce that they have been awarded first class Prize Medal for their selection of Photographs exhibited at the Breach Exhibition.

STUDIO.—No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at moderate rates.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED, a Series of 43 Magnificent Photographs of the famous temples of Palitana, in one handsome volume, with historical and descriptive introduction by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Subscribers registered at the Studio.

FOR SALE, Views of the Breach Exhibition. The far-famed Banian tree at Sookutteera, near Broach, said to be the largest tree in the world—Bombay, Sholapore, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, shore Ghaut, &c.—Native characters.

SYKES AND DWYER.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ratliborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain H. Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 10th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

	REQUIREMENTS.		
1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
½	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Cothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH, and THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH.

Mr. J. H. Willy has much pleasure in announcing that, in consequence of the increasing success, and so many being unable to obtain admission on Saturday last, he has arranged with

GRACE EGERTON

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE),

AND

Mr. GEORGE CASE,

to give an additional Entertainment on Thursday Evening. To-morrow, Wednesday, will therefore be

THE LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

Many new features will be introduced, amongst which may be mentioned Charles Dickens's Comic Scene between

BETSEY PRIG AND SAIRY GAMP.

A MATRIMONIAL EPISODE.

Lady May Flutterley ... ... Mrs. Geo Case.
Sir Edward Flutterley ... ... Mrs. Geo. Case.

AS THE WIZARD OF THE EAST,

Mrs. Geo. Case will introduce for the first time some entirely new Magical experiments, and that extraordinary illusion

THE PROTEAN CABINET,

with new effects.

As the great English Tenor

SIMS REEVES!

Mrs. Geo. Case will sing that favourite Scena,

"STILL SO GENTLY O'ER ME STEALING,"

And impersonate for the First Time,

LADY MOUNTCHESNUT OVERBROOK,

Who will describe how life is passed in the Upper Circles—The Opera—The Picnic—The Flirtations and the Hunt, the glorious Hunt.

THURSDAY, EVENING, 11TH MARCH.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION OF FAVORITE IMPERSONATIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

TO LET, in Marine Street, suitable for Offices or any Light Business, one very large and two smaller Rooms on First Floor. Address "Bombay Gazette."

TO be RAFFLED for SHORTLY, a Freehold House, situated in Duncan Road (assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 385 and 386), outside the Fort, Bombay. 170 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The property is now let at the low rental of Rs. 80 per month. Printed particulars of title, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned. G. B. GLADDING,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

33 Meadow Street, Bombay.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Rai Asha, the widow of the late Shah Tricumdass Mookhund, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Bombay by Sha. Pranjeevundas Jugosha, Jevkissendass Jugosha, Hurgovundass Jugosha.—Dated this 8th day of March 1869.

THACKER & CHALK,
Applicants' Proctors.

ALBERT and COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE MAZAGON AUCTION MART.

Messrs. Albert & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 31 Church Street, Mazagon, on Monday the 14th instant, a splendid assortment of goods, comprising flower vases, framed and unframed pictures, poetical and religious books, oilman's stores of all sorts.

Beautiful inlaid cloth, cases of brandy and wines, camp stools, also household furniture, the property of a gentleman, consisting of pier tables, sofas, wash hand basins, round table, &c., &c.

ALBERT & Co.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One beautiful large Mirror, six foot high by 3 foot, well adapted for a Millinery or Tailor's establishment.

1 Hand Organ.
1 Magic Lantern, complete, with 21 views.
Terms—Cash; and lots be removed forthwith.

ALBERT & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Mazagon, 9th March 1869.

FIRE! ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital Rs. 50,00,000.—The undersigned are prepared to grant policies, at moderate rates, on dwelling houses, furniture, godowns, merchandise and other descriptions of property. Prompt settlement of claims.

1st March 1869. HILL, POLLOCK, & Co.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

Rigaud and Co.'s Ylangylang and Manilla Bouquet, the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

Rigaud and Co.'s Toilettine, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Soap, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Pomatum, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Rigaud and Co.'s Dentorine, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tooth-Cream, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

Rigaud and Co.'s Rose Powder; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

The Little Monitor:—a Guide to the Toilet, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.
,,

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN CUTTER WANTED for a Tailoring establishment in Bombay. Applicants may address written communications to "Z. A.," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, from the 17th instant, the house on Malabar Hill now in the occupation of Mr. W. Christian. Also the one formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Scott. For particulars apply to

35, Hornby Row. JEWAJEE MANECKJEE.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Brown.

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Brauneberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, premium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Chapp de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cauxes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by Messrs. H. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON & Co.
Bombay, 5th March 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, ,, 3 ,,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	,, ,, 29	,,
Fine Pale	,, ,, 29	,,
Superior Port	,, ,, 27	,,
Do. do.	Pints. ,, 14	,,
Brandy	,, 32	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SEASON of 1869!

THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,

MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR, respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, and STORES

to meet the requirements of Visitors to

CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE and COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE and Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other establishments.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

	Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
No. 2 White Capsule	,, 32	,, 17
,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES. Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
,, 2 Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
,, 1 ,, ,,	,, 40	,, 16
,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
CLARETS. ,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*), can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Bourgognes, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Cherbourg, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Farle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18 ,,
Claret	'Medoc'	,, 10 ,,
,,	'Lormont'	,, 12 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

ON

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH 1869.

The world-renowned Magician and Prestidigator,

PROFESSOR VANEK,

Artiste Extraordinary to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, will have the honour of making his first appearance on the above evening, and display his wonderful abilities and proficiency in the Science of Magic, and give his inimitable representations in modern Witchcraft and Legerdemain, which have caused the

GREATEST AMAZEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM

wherever they have been presented, and which has stamped him as the Most Extraordinary, and, at the same, time the greatest of Living Magicians.

He will, this first occasion, will be presented that Marvellous, Extraordinary, and unrivalled Performance,

THE DECAPITATION,

which has caused the most unheard of Excitement, and acknowledged to be the greatest of modern Gesnations.

This remarkable Scene alone has been witnessed by upwards of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE

in the Eastern Hemisphere, and has been pronounced to be one of the

WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

PROFESSOR VENEK

IN HIS

TEMPLE OF ENCHANTMENT.

MAGIC EXTRAORDINARY!

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE REVEALED.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS,

BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL.

PART SECOND.

THE GREATEST MODERN DISCOVERY.

DECAPITATION!!

This remarkable operation is performed by Professor Vanek alone, and is done in the following manner:—a Gentleman consents to have his head taken off—the Professor agrees to do it. Certain preliminary precautions are taken, and due applications made necessary to ensure a successful operation, when, all being completed, the head of the patient is taken off with a sword; it is then placed in such a position, and handed round for inspection, so as to be seen by all of the Audience; when afterwards, at the expiration of Seven Minutes, the head is replaced on the body, the necessary remedies used, and Life restored.

Thousand and thousands have witnessed this sensation scene, acknowledged by the Press and everybody to be the

NE PLUS ULTRA OF MAGIC.

PART THIRD.

THE GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA.

Embracing some of the most

BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING VIEWS

Ever introduced in the East, tending to create unlimited Pleasure and Amusement.

THE MUSEUM OF COMICALITIES.

At which no person can resist laughing.

THE BRILLIANT AND GLORIOUS CHANGE OF COLOURS, PLEASING TO ALL BEHOLDERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen; and at the Theatre on the Evening of the Performance.

Doors open at half past 8; Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Goa Powder.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.

Goa Powder in Solution.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.

Lepidosol Pil. Ind.—Very successful in chronic dysentery.

Oleum Gynocardiæ Pil. Ind.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.

Richardson's Styptic Colloid.

Richardson's Methylene.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.

Extract of Meat Biscuits.—Very concentrated.

American Eclectic Remedies.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.

Sulphurous Acid Spray Apparatus.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Pairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Sulphurous Acid for above.

Chest Expanding Braces.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.

Iodia Rubber Ice Bags.—For the head and other parts; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)

Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia (Easton.)

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most attentive attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of calling their attention to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity for every European in this country; the advantage of being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Bombay.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido-Salcrubici) ..... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
,, 2 Do. Do.
,, ,, Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1869.

It is proposed to have an Irish Dinner on St. Patrick's Day. A Committee has been formed as under:—

Chairman.
Colonel H. D. Torrens, C.B.

Members.

J. Dunbar, Esq.	Dr. W. Collum.
Captain G. F. Henry.	Captain T. M. Filgate.
Dr. F. G. Joynt.	J. W. Orr, Esq.
G. E. Farran, Esq.	Dr. R. A. Dallas.
Captain G. O'B. Carew.	G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Captain W. P. Walshe, Honorary Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing are requested to forward their names as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active. Strong demand for New Bombay Bank shares at Rs. 550 and Colabas at Rs. 1,310.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	550
3,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	9 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	280
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	200	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

1,125,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1310
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	840
1,200,000	1,000	550	11-14	Do. New	400
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,320	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

10,000	2,000	1,400	200p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300p.	Alexandra Press Co.	900
167,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
280,000	2,000	2,000	800p.	Bombay Press Co.	1690
...	2,000	2,000	100p.	Do. New	410
...	500	500	100p.	Colaba Press Co	2900
...	1,280	1,280	100p.	East India Press Co	1100
50,000	2,000	2,000	...	Fort Press Co.	8750
247,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.	Franji Cowasji Press	1165
60,000	2,000	1,800	100p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3500
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	310
200,000	1,000	500	...	Prince of Wales Press	2450
230,000	2,500	2,300	330 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
45,000	2,000	750	...		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1690
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	275
...	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
160,000	5,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1400
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Manockji Petit's	660
250,000	1,000	all	135	Oriental	1070
200,000	2,500	all	...	Royal	1400
150,000	2,500	2,300	...		

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1825
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

CALCUTTA—3RD MARCH 1869.

The market for Government Securities continues dull, and only small orders for investments were purchased at quotations.

No business reported to-day in Bank of Bengal shares, or National Bank shares.

10 shares in the Equitable Coal Co. were purchased at Rs. 197½ each.

A transaction took place in Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 192½

A few India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 380 per full share.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	244 to 245
Vingorla	230 to 232
Dharwar, Sawginned	262 to 265
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	269 to 270
Hingunghaut	286 to 288
Broach N.G.	286 to 288
Do. M.G.	286 to 286
Veeravul	253 to 255
Khandeish Barsee	265 to 266

Ready sales 1,775 Candies. Market firm.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 6th March 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	At debit.
Deposits at Head Office	1,51,75,382
Deposits at Branches	12,67,715
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,39,747
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,33,328
	Rs. 2,36,60,386

Assets.	
Government Securities	6,74,639
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	7,53,128 16,55,391
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	32,37,390
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	4,65,181
Dead Stock	5,391
Stamps	4,7,555
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	4,104
Overdrafts	68,53,401
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	44,68,922
Do. do. at Branches	1,05,634
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	
	Rs. 2,36,60,386

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 27th February, 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,07,920 13	4	
Public Deposits at Branches	24,96,416 8	2	
	61,04,112	5	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	73,64,878	9	7
Cash Credits undrawn do.	3,37,436	9	11
Bank Notes outstanding	435	0	0
Post Bills	1,62,884	5	6
Reserve Fund	5,62,500	0	0
Rest	65,921	8	9
Rupees	202,23,168	7	3

Assets.			
Silver and Notes at Head Office	20,79,260	9	2
Silver and Notes at Branches	68,53,202	4	9
	89,32,471	13	11
Govt. Securities	8,20,392	13	1
Govt. Reserve, Cash	11,07,685 13	4	
Securities	11,07,685	13	4
Loans at Head and Branches	22,69,275	15	0
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches	6,84,975	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	40,53,448	7	2
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches	2,21,800	2	8
Bills of Exchange do.	17,95,504	14	5
Due by other Banks do.	3,37,594	7	8
Rupees	202,23,168	7	3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Thomas, Lieutenant, Adjutant 40th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Maude, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, P. D. A., on duty, from Poona.

Harrison, Captain, 55th Regiment, on leave, from ——

Justice, Captain, 2nd in Command 6th Infantry H. C., on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Grylls, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, on sick leave, from Chindwarra.

Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadier Regiment, on leave, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Tandy, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, from leave, to Poona.

Dumaresq, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.

Oldfield, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England, (gone on the 7th instant.)

Campbell, Captain, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Tanna and Deolalee.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

James, Major, 2nd C. I. Horse, to rejoin, to Aagur.

Martin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDER.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 8th March, 1869.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison being about to proceed this afternoon on a tour of inspection to Tanna and Deolalee, all reports and returns to be made to Colonel Torrens, C.B., the next Senior Officer.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	"
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Cashmere	Tobin	Sunderland, Nov. 12.
	Meta	Haisloop	Chittagong, Jan. 20.
	San Voirlich	Dougall	London, Oct. 12.
	Longwood	Hiscock	Liverpool, Oct. 28.
	Furkish Empire	Barley	Liverpool, Nov. 3.
	Mary Laurie		

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Rutlandshire	Chivers	Liverpool.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

Brig Abdool Rahman, to Coyelpatam, Colsagurpatam, and Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
3	Pearl		Boston, Oct. 20.
	Cambay	Howe	Liverpool, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
3	Nubia (s)	——	——
	Baroda	——	——
	Prince Patrick	——	——
	Sydney Eggers	——	——
	Walsgrif	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

MSr.	2 Penang (s)	Saunders	Bombay.
	3 Corsair	Sanders	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	2 Sir Robert Sepping	Coates	London.
	India (s)	Baxter	Bombay.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on March 6.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	905
Temperature of the Air	77·5 inches
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8 "
Dew Point	70·9 "
Relative Humidity of Air	805 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	27 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on fo-lowing day	82·1 "
Minimum do. do.	73·6 "
Gen. Direction of Wind.	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement in 24 hours	261 miles.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICE.—Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

J. G. GRAHAM, Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Parell, 5th February 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FFORDE—POPE—March 6th, at Surat, by the Rev. C. Kirk, Arthur Brownlow Fforde, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D.

DEATH.

PHILIPPS—March 7th, at her residence, at Matharpacady, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. G. F. Philipps, and daughter of the late John Junius Stevens, Esq., of Bombay, aged 36 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869.

WHILE the Secretary of State for India in Council is still considering what shall be done with the Agency of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay, the Directors of that Bank, with an audacity that is justified and encouraged by the long toleration granted to their first trespass on the domain of our own Presidency Bank, are steadily carrying out the policy of extending the field of their operations by establishing fresh Branches in districts which are intimately connected in trade with Bombay and have no commercial relations with Bengal. There are no two provinces even within the limits of the Bombay Presidency with which our merchants do a larger business than with Malwa and the Berars. If political power in India were distributed in accordance with the real interests of the population instead of being concentrated in the hands of a Government whose supreme authority rests on precedent and tradition rather than on any regard for what is either expedient or right, there can be no doubt that the management of affairs at Indore and in the Berars would be entrusted to the head of the Government of Western India, and not to the Foreign Secretary at Calcutta. To the opium planters of Malwa and the cotton dealers of Oomrawuttee Bengal is but a name; all their transactions are with Bombay, which, since the opening of the railways, is the market, and port of shipment for the valuable produce of the interior as far eastward even as Nagpore. Yet, although the Bank of Bombay has long had a Branch at Indore, the business of supplying the Treasury there with funds was given to the Bank of Bengal by a contract which expired at the end of last year and has since been renewed; and that Bank, which has no Indore Branch, is further allowed the privilege of making remittances to a political officer stationed at Indore, who is thus in point of fact constituted Agent at that place for the Bank of Bengal. To show the sort of treatment our own Bank is exposed to, we may mention that a tender made by the Board of Directors when the rival Bank's contract expired has never even been noticed by the Supreme Government. Having thus secured Malwa, the Bank of Bengal has now, it seems, proceeded to invade Berar. The Bank of Bombay has one permanent Branch in the Berars and two others which are only kept open during the cotton season; and hitherto it has enjoyed the advantage of using the surplus revenue of Berar for the purpose of supplying those Branches with funds. But now, if we are rightly informed, this business has, at the instance of the Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Hyderabad, been transferred to his management, though it is admitted there is no trade between Berar and Hyderabad; and the Agent has, it is stated by a native paper, received authority from the Calcutta Government to draw on the Oomrawuttee Treasury. The competition, therefore, between the two Banks, which began in Bombay two years ago, will now apparently be carried on without scruple by the Bank of Bengal wherever there is a chance that some fresh injury can be done to the Bank of Bombay; and, as our own Bank is heavily weighted in the race, being encumbered with a code of strict bye-laws, while its older rival has the advantages of greater resources in capital and the aid and favour of the Calcutta Government, it is easy to predict which will be the winner.

The object which the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have in view, in making these aggressions, is plain enough. They are anxious by every means in their power to foster the belief that their Branch at Bombay is really doing a most lucrative and important business. Their calculation is that the Secretary of State will be slow to abolish a Branch which can be proved to be making large profits; and that, if nevertheless the Branch should be done away with, the shareholders' claim to compensation will be strengthened by the extent and value of its transactions. Either way, then, makes their gain. But what can be the motive of the Government of India in sanctioning and helping to execute what we must call the unworthy devices by which the Bank of Bengal attempts to ruin the Bank of Bombay? It has been alleged that Sir Richard Temple is a strong advocate for the creation of a Central Bank of India—and no doubt there is much to be said in favour of the scheme of having one powerful State Bank for all India—but what right has the Finance Minister, the appointed guardian of the public purse, to waste the money of the tax-payers invested in the Banks of Bombay and Bengal, by pitting the two Banks against one another, and gambling as it were with his right hand against his left, in the hope of proving to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that such a suicidal contest can only end in the ruin of one or other of the rival institutions? We can understand that there should be differences of opinion among the members of the Government on the vexed question, What are the banking arrangements best suited to the circumstances of such a country as India? One man may prefer free banking, another may be an enthusiast for a great Central Bank, a third may wish that there should be several Presidency Banks, each with its own well-defined sphere of action. But it passes all understanding, that, when State Banks have been established and are actually at work in each of the Presidencies, any one, whatever his theoretical opinions may be, should still think it consistent with those obligations of honour and good faith which a Government is bound to respect as much as private individuals, to throw away public money and the money of shareholders who have been misled by their confidence in Government into investing capital in any of these Banks, by spurring Boards of Directors on to engage in that disastrous competition which it was one of the special objects of the establishment of three distinct Banks to avoid.

But what are the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay doing? Do they intend to sit still without complaining, or to be content with writing vain memorials to Government, while every day brings news of another act of aggression tending to depreciate the value of their property and to bring them one step nearer to destruction? Do they wish it to be recorded, a few years hence, that the New Bank of Bombay perished of inanition, after the Old Bank had been killed by too great prosperity? If not, it is surely time that they took some decided course of action. The Bank of Bengal continues its encroachments and grows stronger from day to day; and, unless the Branch here be at once destroyed, it will soon be useless to attempt to move it. It seems to us, then, that the shareholders would act prudently, as well as boldly, if they were forthwith to hold a meeting and declare that, having regard to the treatment they have already received, they cannot consent to carry on the business of the Bank, unless they have an immediate assurance from Government that the Agencies of the Bank of Bengal, already established in Bombay territory, shall be withdrawn, and a guarantee against the renewal of similar provocations. It is better for the shareholders to commit suicide now in an open and manly way, than to be slowly tortured to death by malignant enemies.

THE telegraph has informed us that General Grant, on the 4th of March, duly became President of the United States, and we learn by the same agency, but very imperfectly, the drift of his public views. In many respects he stands alone in the list of Presidents. We do not call to mind another who, to the same extent, was so devoid of political training, at least in the party sense of the phrase. Hitherto it had been usual to select candidates from the ranks of the several parties; men who had toiled through the hard, and often hardening work of a public career; men who were famous in their States as well as in Congress; and who had done all the severe drudgery of a trying political life. The earlier Presidents were proved in the fires of the war of independence, and the later in the less elevating atmosphere of party strife at Washington. Now, for the first time, a man has been selected solely for force of character. Grant had never been a politician in any sense when, in 1861, he quitted his warehouse at Galena to take command of a company of volunteers. Up to that period he had passed the greater part of his life—as a boy, in an Ohio town, doing chars; as a youth studying at West Point, as a man, performing soldier's duty in peace and war, now on the seaboard, then in the interior, anon in Mexico, and when past middle life, resigning his commission to trade bark in Illinois. He had none of the training enjoyed by the least worthy of his predecessors. To the civil war, he brought military knowledge, a sound judgment, industry, activity, and remarkable decision of character. Of course throughout his earlier career he had that kind of political education common to all Americans; but none of the specific training which had fallen to the lot of all preceding Presidents, since the days of Washington. This is one of the most striking facts connected with his elevation to the highest office in the Republic. Even Mr. Lincoln was a trained politician compared with General Grant. Character, personal influence, individual force, as brought out and exercised in a great and prolonged emergency, these have brought him power. His reign, as President, begins, therefore, as a novelty, and it certainly will not end by being a common place.

The terms of the telegram describing his views are too vague and incoherent for comment. The Cabinet, he has chosen or accepted, speaks for itself. Mr. Washburne, who succeeds Mr. Seward, a man of strong character and opinions, was one of Grant's earliest friends, and his steadiest supporter through the war. General Schofield is in the prime of life, a man of great capacity, cultivated, energetic, judicious, and possessed of a fine sense of humour. He was one of Sherman's most trusted lieutenants; he joins to profound military acquirements considerable political sagacity, and he is remarkable for his tact and *bonhomie*. Of Mr. Stewart we can say nothing, having only vague recollections of him; and of Mr. Cox nothing more than that he is a conspicuous politician. Admiral Porter's name is well known as that of a good sailor; and, on the whole, the Cabinet looks strong, all the more so because the moderate and practical element prevails, and because the personal influence of Grant himself, over his colleagues, has been so marked.

THE counter-petition to H. E. the Governor in Council, praying that the old schemes of railway extension to Colaba may not be abandoned, asks for too much. We have already pointed out that, looking to the broad permanent interests of Bombay, it was a mistake to spoil the seafrontage, least adapted to commerce and best adapted for recreation, by running an intrusive railway along the shore. But at the same time we freely admitted that, considering how the Government had pledged itself to the establishment of a line to Colaba, it is now barely possible to resist the claim to some reasonable fulfilment of the pledge. But the counter-petition is not content to ask for works which would place Colaba in connexion with the cotton fields. After stating that "as far back as 1861 Colaba was fixed upon as the site of one of the *principal termini* required for the use of the trade and industry of the port," they go on to insist that "*no change* can now be made without a most injurious interference with public as well as private interests." Now we submit that this statement puts the case much too strongly. What public interests require that there should be a principal terminus at Colaba? On the contrary we must maintain that to make a principal terminus on that site would be a sacrifice of most important public interests, at least so far as the European community is concerned—the interests we all have in securing some fine open and beautiful space for that exercise and recreation which are essential to health and well-being in India. The Esplanade and the sea shore of Back Bay are the only places available for the essential purposes we have named; and to deprive them of half their virtue by running a railway along the shore and erecting a principal terminus at Colaba would be to perpetrate a great public injury. Public interests do not require a vast railway depôt at Colaba; the utmost that private interests can demand, in equity, is a road by which cotton from the interior can reach the cotton presses and the cotton market. That amount of concession to private interests would meet the equity of the case, and inflict the minimum of public injury. It is the welfare of the community which demands a "change" in the plans of 1861, a change which, while it satisfied every reasonable private claim, would relieve the public from the bulk of the mischief done by the sanction given, eight years ago, to the construction of a railway along Back Bay, and the establishment of a "principal terminus" at Colaba.

When the Home Government fairly understands the present condition of the Esplanade, observes that on its broad acres Government Offices, Educational Establishments, Courts of Law and Justice are in course of construction, we feel convinced that, although due weight will be accorded to private claims, based on public pledges, yet that the Home Government will not be so thoughtless as to insist on the construction of a principal railway terminus within a few score yards of the seat of Government, Education, Justice, and in the very heart of our only pleasure ground. The counter-petition loses force by the exorbitancy of its demand, and we are compelled to say that a decision prohibiting the railway extension altogether would be a nearer approximation to equity, than one which resolved that there should be "no change" in the plans of 1861. All true friends to Bombay will exert themselves to secure a compromise which will inflict the minimum of evil on the town.

IT is said that Sir Richard Temple will leave for England towards the end of next month.

IN the prospectus of the Ahmednuggur Races which we published a few days ago, Captain A. M. Shewell was named by mistake as honorary secretary. We understand that no successor has yet been appointed to Captain Thoyts, the late honorary secretary, who has left Ahmednuggur. Captain Shewell is one of the stewards.

SHERE ALI KHAN telegraphed from Peshawur that he was much pleased with his reception there.

THE following, from the "Englishman," is the route followed by Ameer Shere Ali, who was to make a halt of four days at Peshawur:—

Peshawur	3rd	March
Attock	8th	"
Rawul Pindee	9th & 10th	"
Jhelum	11th	"
Goojerat	12th	"
Gujranwallah	13th	"
Lahore	14th to 18th [inclusive.	"
Umriteur	19th & 20th	"
Jullundur	21st	"
Loodiannah	22nd	"
Umballah	23rd	"

He is received with royal honours at every halting place.

ACCORDING to the "Friend of India" the late Nizam's favourite amusement was to drive a hansom cab round his gardens with the groom inside.

OWING to the frequency of instances of excess wastage on cargoes of salt brought from Bombay, and with a view to impose some check on the carelessness of shippers or masters, the Government of Bombay has been requested (says a Calcutta paper) to issue a notification, to the effect that, in the case of all salt shipped after publication of such notification, full duty will be charged at Calcutta on the whole of the cargo as manifested, minus the usual allowance of 5 per cent. for wastage, unless special and satisfactory reasons for allowing any increase of wastage are given.

MR. E. C. G. THOMAS, now Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, is expected to be appointed Collector of Malabar, in succession to Mr. Ballard, the new Resident of Travancore.

IT is stated that the Supreme Government have confirmed the sanction accorded by the Madras Government, to the continued employment of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. O'Connell in the revision of the General Regulations of the Madras Army.

COLONEL D. G. ROBINSON, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, having completed the survey of the lines in Southern India, will proceed to Bombay, after which, it is expected, he will join the head-quarters of the Government at Simla.—*Englishman.*

THE Civil Surgeon of a large station in Eastern Bengal has been fined Rs. 300, and bound over to keep the peace,—himself in Rs. 1,000, with two sureties in Rs. 500 each,—for assaulting a native District Superintendent of Police. His conduct has also been officially reported to the Commissioner of the district.

THE work of repairing the Madras pier has, we observe, at last commenced. A Madras paper mentions that one of the new piles has been screwed down and a second is now nearly in. It appears that the European workmen struck work one day last week on account of some disagreement regarding their wages. More liberal terms having been offered, the men resumed their work

ON the renewed application of the Government of Madras, and on a representation of the immediate necessity for the increase applied for, the Government of India has sanctioned an increase to the establishment of Mofussil Normal Schools in that Presidency at a cost of Rs. 780 per mensem, and has recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of an Inspector of Schools for Malabar and Canara, on a mothly salary of Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 700, as well as the appointment of a head-master to the school at Rajahmundry, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, the latter appointment being made with a view of raising that institution to the status of a Provincial School, and eventually to that of a Provincial College.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, March 2nd, at the Madras Club, to consider the advisability of resuscitating the old Southern India Turf Club. Mr. Hunter Blair was in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the proposed rules be printed in half margin, and circulated, and that a meeting be held to consider them on Tuesday, March 16th, at 6 P.M., in the Strangers' Room, Madras Club." "That the Club be called the Southern India Turf Club." "That the Club shall be opened to all members of the Madras Club, without ballot, provided application be made, and subscription of Rs. 10 for resident, and Rs. 5 for non-resident members, be paid to the Honorary Secretary before June 1st, 1869."

WE observe that a correspondence has recently taken place between the Foreign Office and the India Office relative to the proposed imposition by the French Government of a Poll Tax, during a probation of one, two, or three years, on such Indian immigrants, subjects of Her Majesty, who may desire to remain at Reunion after the expiration of their term of engagement in the Colony. It is determined that an immigrant who, during the period or at the end of his probationary residence in the Colony, may desire to return to India, can claim the free passage to which, under the convention with France, he is entitled at the termination of his contract; while the French authorities will retain the power, for the same period, of with drawing from him the permission to remain in the island.

THE "Friend of India" considers the appointment of Colonel Daly, C.B., to succeed Colonel Meade, C.S.I., as Governor General's Agent at Indore, to be very satisfactory. "Colonel Daly is a Bombay officer, a distinguished Punjabee as to military service, a born political as his career at Gwalior shows, and an accomplished writer. He will be succeeded at Gwalior by Major General Chamberlain, C.S.I., who has been commanding the district. There are obvious reasons why the Political Agent with the Maharajah Scindia should be an officer of great military experience, and General Chamberlain, as Political Agent, cannot do better than follow the example of his predecessor. In the Maharajah Holkar, and in the case of such chiefs as him of Rewah, Colonel Daly will have new opportunities for developing his abilities. As Governor General's Agent he will be the direct ruler of seventy-one feudatory States covering an area almost as large as that of Great Britain, with a population of about eight millions who pay some 2½ millions sterling a year to the seventy-one chiefs, exclusive of the large revenues enjoyed by the mediatized and vassal nobles."

LAMARTINE.

THE telegrams published elsewhere announce the death of a distinguished French poet and politician—Alphonse de Lamartine. Close upon eighty years of age at the time of his death he had for many years appeared but little before the public. His life, however, has a historical and literary interest. "Men of the Time" says of him—"Alphonse de Lamartine was born in Macon, about the year 1790, and receiving his early education at Milly, where his family retired during the Revolution, and afterwards entered the College of the Pères de la Foi, at Belly. After travelling through Italy he proceeded to Paris, and on the Restoration of the Bourbon family, espoused their cause. Experiencing various changes in his course of life, he suddenly appeared as a poet, by the publication of his 'Méditations Poétiques,' which instantly achieved a great success for him. His public life now commenced, and coming under the notice of Louis XVIII. he obtained his first political position, as an Attaché to the embassy at Florence, and afterwards that of Secretary to the French Minister in London. In England he was fortunate in meeting with a lady of property and education, to whom he was subsequently married. On returning to France he was sent as Minister to Greece, but resigned this position on the accession of Louis-Philippe to the throne, and having failed to obtain a seat in the senate, determined on making an Oriental tour. Having been elected to the Chamber during his absence, he returned to his native country, and speedily gained great renown for the brilliancy of his intellect, and the liberality of his political views. In 1848 he boldly espoused the cause of the Revolution which drove Louis-Philippe from France, and became a member of the Provisional Government which was then formed. It was to his prudence and eloquence that France was indebted for the prevention of the scenes of Robespierre's government being repeated, and for the formation of a temporary republic. After the 'coup d'etat' Lamartine retired into comparatively private life, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his various productions, perhaps the most successful is his 'History of the Girondins,' in which he gives full expression to his political views. He has also published the 'Death of Socrates,' 'Last Canto of Childe Harold,' 'Impressions of a Voyage to the East,' with others of a varied character. It is almost impossible to offer a review of Lamartine's public life which would do him justice. It may be remarked, however, that his views were, at all times perhaps, of too Utopian a character, although his patriotism cannot be called into question. It is much to be regretted that owing to the sacrifices he made, during the Revolution of 1848, he has been plunged into almost inextricable pecuniary difficulties, from which it was hoped, but in vain, that the general feeling in his favour in France would have relieved him. He is about to publish a collected addition of his works which may possibly assist him out of his misfortunes."

We believe the Emperor long wished to relieve him from his pecuniary difficulties, but found the veteran of the Revolution unwilling to accept such aid.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRESS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 4TH MARCH.

All the daily papers, with the exception of the Conservative journals, praise Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

A supplementary estimate of the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition has been issued, amounting to £3,600,000.

Mr. Fawcett's bill for charging election expenses to rates has been defeated.

The Youghal, Salford, and Galway elections have been confirmed.

Mr. Edwards, the Official Assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy, has been dismissed for his conduct in connection with Overend, Gurney, & Co.

"Colonel" was the winner of the Grand National Steeple-chase.

WASHINGTON, 3RD MARCH.

The Senate has refused by 168 against 165 votes to repeat (? repeal) the Tenure of Offices Bill.

THE POSITION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

DEBATE ON THE COST OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH.

Continual discussions are taking place in the House of Commons regarding the position of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Cardwell has stated that all appointments in the Army are to be submitted to the Secretary of State for War before presentation to the Queen, but that it would be inadvisable to transfer the patronage from the Commander-in-Chief to a political officer.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place upon the excess of expenditure on the Abyssinian Expedition. Mr. Lowe stated that the amount already ascertained was £8,763,000, that a vote of £3,600,000 was required to complete the repayment of [to?] the Indian Government, and that a further sum might still be necessary.

A select committee has been appointed to enquire into the mode of conducting Parliamentary [and] Municipal elections. Mr. Bruce (Home Secretary) said that the principal object to be considered was whether a secret system of voting could be adopted.

SPAIN.

A committee of the Spanish Cortes has been appointed to frame and constitute laws.

THE NORTH GERMAN DIET.

The North German Diet has been opened at Berlin.

The King of Prussia made a speech expressing satisfaction at the new institutions, the country was developed in peace, and Government would carefully foster the national sentiment—[given as received.] The relations with foreign powers were of a very friendly character.

WASHINGTON, 4TH MARCH.

The 40th Congress has adjourned *sine die.*

The new Congress assembled yesterday, to receive President Grant's Inaugural Address. He said that he had taken the oaths without mental reservation, and he would now express to Congress his views upon the leading questions of the day. He would veto the inaugural measures, if they were considered to be objectionable, and would fully execute all laws that had policy to recommend them; he would, however, enforce none against the will of the people.

President Grant strongly advocates payment of the public debt in gold, a return to specie payments, and the faithful collection of the revenue with strict accountability. American credit, he said, would ultimately facilitate the conversion of Bonds bondicte others bearing less interest (sic.) He then continued, "I will deal equitably with foreign nations, and if others violate this rule towards us, we shall be compelled to follow precedent." In conclusion he announced his desire to adopt an amendment of the Suffrage.

*** The above telegram was greatly mutilated in transmission to Kurrachee.

THE AMERICAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, 5TH MARCH.

President Grant's Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—

Secretary of State—Mr. Washburne,
" " War—General Schofield.
" " Finance—Mr. Stewart.
" " Interior—Mr. Cox.
" " The Navy—Admiral Porter.

LONDON, 4TH (? 5TH) MARCH.

Mr. Disraeli has announced that he will move the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill on the 18th inst.

The House of Commons has passed a grant of £3,600,000 for the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

Sir Charles Phipps has been elected for Westbury.

The Cambridge petition has been withdrawn.

The prosecution of Mr. Lane and Mr. Childs of the Merchants Company (Limited), for their conduct in regard to the call, has been abandoned. The charge of conspiracy is still pending.

M. Lamartine, and M. Troplong, the President of the French Senate, are dead.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The *Pera*, from Southampton, takes out £59,000 in specie for Bombay.

The *Sumatra*, with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 27th ultimo at 5 P.M. (25 hours before contract time.)

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continues quiet, and prices are unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Manchester Market is very dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 7½d. (? 9s.)
8¼ " " 10s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist 1s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, NOON.

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THE RELIEF WORKS IN RAJPOOTANA.

We (*Friend of India*) are glad to state that the famine relief works under Major Forlong in Rajpootna have not been arrested by the improved prospects of the country. These works extend over a district 100 miles long by 90 broad, and 30,000 persons are upon them. More would be employed could they be got. The arrangements made by the Public Works Department are admirable, if they are strictly carried out as Major Forlong believes them to be. The contractors are bound to keep upon their nominal rolls every man, woman, and child whose name is sent to them by any district official or by any of the relief committees. The order is that "able" persons are to be paid at the rate of 2, 1½, and 1 anna per man, woman, and child respectively, and "feeble" persons at the rate of 1¼, 1, and ½ anna. The roads, tanks, and buildings having been begun in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the authorities are in advance of the scarcity. The works, when completed two years hence, will have cost £155,000.

CURIOUS CASE AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST

The *Cuttack Star*—the first number of it, by the way—contains a report of a strange case being tried in the Cuttack Civil Court, in which a married woman, living apart from her husband, claims damages from the Roman Catholic priest at Cuttack, Rev. L. F. Decarre, for defamation of character. The plaintiff says she was kneeling in church on the last occasion she was there, when defendant came up, took her by the arm, and walked her out saying, she should never put her foot there again. She had brought an action of assault against the priest who had been fined five rupees by the Magistrate. Defendant's plea is justification, he did not know that plaintiff was leading an immoral life; but she was living apart from her husband and with her brother-in-law who was not a married man. She had also neglected her Easter obligations, and on these grounds it was his duty as a priest to exclude her from the house of God. Butler's Roman Catholic Catechism was put in to show the power of the priest in such cases. The Judge has reduced the points of decision to three:—

"Has a Roman Catholic priest the power to expel from chapel a member of his congregation?

2nd.—If he have, was that power rightly exercised by the defendant in putting plaintiff out of chapel on the 19th of July, 1869?

3rd.—In case it was not, what, if any has been the damage plaintiff has sustained, by the expulsion, and how much can she fairly recover in consequence? Adjourned to 5th April next."

It is a simple case of excommunication. Plaintiff urges that she has been deprived of spiritual instruction for seven months, and that people, who used to associate with her before, were unwilling to do so after her expulsion. The Judge will find some difficulty in estimating the value to the woman of the spiritual instruction, but, for the latter the priest is as liable as any other man, and even if the latter cannot teach him that it is his duty to "receive sinners to repentance," it may demonstrate that he cannot cause injury to character or inflict punishment even in virtue of his priestly office with impunity.

THE ARABS OF HYDERABAD.

The key to the history or anarchy—for they are convertible terms—of Hyderabad, is the existence of two great Arab families there. From time to time large bodies of Arab adventurers from Western Oman have found their way to the Deccan as mercenaries. In the course of time two families have risen to power by a process familiar to all students of Asiatic history. They began by making their swords indispensable to the Nizam of the day; they then contracted to raise small armies on our Irregular Cavalry system, and for this purpose imported more and more of their countrymen. The Nizam's payments, of course, fell into arrears and the Arabs politely abstained from pressing His Highness, but asked that the revenue of certain districts should be assigned to them. This was an easy mode of temporarily settling the debt, which went on increasing and swallowing up more districts, till the Nizam found that he was master in reality of nothing but his private estates. So critical was the state of things in Fifty-seven, that it seemed inevitable that the two great Arab houses should extinguish the Nizam and divide the country between them. Sir Salar Jung was keenly alive to the danger, and Sir George Yule devoted all his energies to its diminution. There was this in his favour that the most dangerous element among the Arabs, the *Ussul* or original importations, was decreasing, partly owing to the removal of some of the worst of them to Oman on a quarrel of their own, partly to the strict enforcement of the passport Act of 1864 when they attempted to return, and partly to the death of the blind old leader of the wealthier of the two houses. Sir George Yule and Sir Salar Jung began by paying off both the principal and interest of the debts to the Arabs in several of the misgoverned districts. They, and Sir R. Temple more recently, were enabled to do this the more rapidly and successfully, from the surplus of about a quarter of a million sterling which we lately paid from Berar. When the good work is completed by Mr. Saunders, and as the Ussul Arabs die out and we prevent fresh importations, we may expect Hyderabad to become at least as hopeful in its condition as Gwalior, even were it to be cursed with a Nizam like him who has passed away.

The position of the country is now this. The jageer tracts around the capital are being reduced in extent. The Shumsool Oomrah family enjoy the districts known as the Pagah. The estates which supply the Nizam's privy purse are known as the Surf-i-Khas. But all the rest of the country, to the extent of three-fourths, is Dewance under the minister. This portion was being freed of its Arab farmers of the revenue and brought under an administrative system modelled on our own, when the Nizam died. Aurungabad for the districts in the north-west of the Deccan, Eilgundul for the Godavery districts, Kummum for those of old Telingana, Beder for the central districts, and a division embracing Shorapoor and Raichore in the south, which we presented to the Nizam, are the great administrative divisions. Hitherto all progress, and it has been comparatively considerable since the terrible days of Chundoo Lal, has been carried out secretly and under protest as it were, owing to the suspicions of the Nizam and the obstruction of rival factions. Now, whatever be the constitution of the Council of Regency, improvement may go on cautiously but vigorously in the Dewance districts, and may be extended to the others. Mr. Saunders, the Resident, has a splendid part to play if he is equal to it. That he has "pluck" is evident from his proclamation of the Nizam's infant successor, at a time when the slightest hesitation would have fanned the rising excitement into open tumult. The people of Hyderabad eleven millions of our native subjects or half the population of Great Britain, will now know the blessings of a minority guided by English justice and administered by native agents thoroughly controlled. And as a lesson, but by no means unimportant result of the long minority, no Nizam will ever again see Englishmen squatting before him shoeless on their haunches, to the disgrace of the British name.—*Friend of India.*

A TRANSFORMED FRONTIER DISTRICT.

There are but few stories in Anglo-Indian literature more interesting than that which details the way in which Bunnoo has been moulded into a flourishing district, from materials the most unpromising and apparently the most impracticable. Sir Herbert Edwardes, when he first took the valley in hand, found it the sink of all the ruffianism of the frontier; a place trembling under its apprehensions of the steady encroachments of the hill-men, and yet divided into so many *gowanders*, or factions, that incredible as it may seem, there was not step in its redemption was the destruction of no less than 400 forts which studded the valley, and made it a scene of lawlessness, for which we have no parallel. Edwardes' work was followed by Reynell Taylor, and Taylor by John Nicholson, and these three may be said to have converted Bunnoo from a wilderness of robbers into the most flourishing and contented district along the whole frontier. The Punjaub Government have done well to republish Major Urmston's notes on Bunnoo, since they cannot fail to be of the utmost service to officers in the frontier, and particularly to those employed in the Derajat. Edwardes' account of his labours in Bunnoo, supplemented by Taylor's memorandum, and this again by Major Urmston's notes, furnish the public with a history of British rule in Bunnoo unrivalled for its completeness, and the real insight it affords into the conditions of frontier life. In eighteen years Bunnoo has advanced until it stands at the head of the frontier districts. Its prosperity is assured, and this the greybeards of the villages admit. The people have been weaned from their factions, and in stead of settling disputes in the old, and still orthodox frontier fashion, by a sword cut, or a shot from behind an embankment, now resort instead to the Courts. The change is well shown by the increased sale of law and bill stamps. The amounts realised under this head were as follows:—

1863	...	...	...	Rs. 17,793
1864	...	...	...	„ 18,893
1865	...	...	...	„ 22,280

The conclusion here suggested is borne out by the fact that the regular revenue suits which were, in 1860-61 only 527, had risen in 1864-65 to 2,118. The *goondees* have almost disappeared; the people are beginning, under the influence of their improved prospects and increased wealth, to manifest all the characteristics of a law-fearing, law-abiding population. The change in their condition is well shown by the extraordinary rise in the price of land. Soon after Edwardes had effected the settlement of the district, land was worth from Rs. 10 to 15 per acre; it now sells at from Rs. 200 to 250 per acre. Mortgages, too, have been known to "fetch on an average 22 years', while sales realise 30 and 35 years', rental." This, however, is true only of the highly irrigated lands of Bunnoo proper. Wages have doubled, so as the hire of a pair of bullocks, and the district has entered upon a valuable and rapidly increasing trade with Scinde. In 1864-65 no less than eighty-one boats of an average tonnage of 500 maunds were launched in the thirty miles of river between Kalabagh and Esaukheyl. About 200 or 250 boats annually leave the ports of the districts for Scinde, laden with cotton, wool, wheat, oil-seed, bajra and pulses of various sorts; and a hope is entertained that, at no distant date, the Central Asian trade will be directed from Attock to Mukkud.

The memorandum contains, besides, a vast quantity of information on the Bunnoo tribes. We have instanced sufficient to show its value to the general reader. What is going on at Bunnoo is but a sample, and exceptionally good one perhaps, but still a sample of the work which is being effected in the British districts all along the frontier. The tribes of the plains are being slowly but surely weaned from their old lawless habits, and converted into a thriving and peaceable peasantry.—*Englishman.*

DELHI.

February 27.—A little excitement has been occasioned in Delhi by the arrival of Mr. Justice Boulnois of the Chief Court, Punjab, and his Registrar, with the Judge Advocate General, for the purpose of trying Mr. E. H. Shuldham, formerly in the employment of Government as head clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office here. The first charge against the prisoner was for cheating, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 for criminal breach of trust, involving sums amounting to about Rs. 2,200, which the prisoner was charged with having made away with during the time he was conducting his office. For this trial a jury of twelve Europeans was empanneled; and the trial came off on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the Court of the Judge of Small Causes, which was, throughout the trial, crowded with spectators and auditors. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Jardine, who certainly did his best to get him clear off. But the result was not quite so favourable to Mr. Jardine, as the jury found him guilty of the first charge, and sentenced him to a year's simple imprisonment, acquitting him upon all the other charges. Although this sentence is a terrible wind-up to a good many years' service, still, I think, Mr. Shuldham has got off as well as might have been expected; and had the prosecution been got up in a less slovenly manner, I have not the least doubt that the result would have been a heavier amount of punishment. The time selected for the trial was rather unfortunate for those who expected to have enjoyed their Holi holidays, but I suppose it was fixed so as not to interfere with the current work of the Courts, as most of the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners were either prosecuting or witnesses. The efforts made by Mr. Jardine for the prisoner were admitted upon all hands, excepting the opposite party, to be great; while I don't think there were many in Court very sensibly impressed with the power with which the prosecution was conducted; indeed to say that the Judge Advocate's efforts were marked by mildness, which is the sum "tottle" of the milk and watery praise bestowed by the local journal upon that gentleman, is, perhaps, about as correct a version of it as could be given without being offensive.

The learned Judge summed up by candle-light on Friday night, and about half-past 8 the sentence was handed in. A trial by European jurymen is rather novel in Delhi, which, I suppose, accounted for the crowded state of the Small Cause Court in which at one time there was not standing room, all the verandahs and doorways being crowded with spectators and audience, but they were chiefly gentleman connected with the Railways, and the mercantile community. On the jury were no less than three bankers: two from the Bank of Bengal Agency, and the Manager of the Delhi and London Bank.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

It is calculated (writes the *Friend of India*) that for every 1½ miles of railway in India there is, and there will be, one European or East Indian employé. During the progress of construction the proportion is considerably greater. The number of open miles is some 4,500, the length sanctioned and either open or under construction is 5,609 miles, and the new projects about to be undertaken will raise the whole in the course of a few years to about 9,000 miles. It hardly required the experience of the mutiny to show the importance of utilising such a large body of men, all strong and many of them old soldiers, for purposes of defence and for the introduction of a system of railway warfare should intestine troubles ever render that necessary. If every large railway station is, or is to be, a strategical post, it follows that all the Christians of the railway service should have military or at least careful musketry drill. Such a movement would, besides its adaptation for duties so important, prevent disgraceful panics or local excitement such as broke out at Ghazeeabad in 1867. A body of from 6,000 to 8,000 men under occasional, but regular, light drill, prepared to act in concert, and certain or fair shots, would be equivalent to many English regiments. As a reserve in times of peace railway volunteer battalions or corps would cost Government only a trifling capitation allowance, and a few prizes; while the gain physically and mentally to the men themselves at railway towns like Jumalpore would be incalculable.

Reflecting on all this Sir John Lawrence, so long ago as last May, directed Colonel Norman to consult Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, on the subject. Mr. Batchelor's reply was more favourable than was expected, and his refusal of all allowances except prizes for shooting was most honourable to the large Christian staff of that railway. The result was that the Governor General in Council adopted a resolution to the effect that "the real desideratum is to secure a body of volunteers on the different lines of railway in India upon whom we can depend for steady conduct, real zeal and good shooting. The general effect of the introduction of the corps would be to diminish panics, and to give some support in times of danger to the army." It was decided that the experiment should be tried first at Jumalpore, Dinapore, and Allahabad; that the men should elect their own officers; that a rifle practice ground and butt should be provided at every station where twenty or more men reside permanently; that the cost of uniform should be met by a capitation allowance; that liberal prizes should be given; and that the drill should be "of a light nature sufficient to accustom the men to fall in when required in an orderly manner to march and to be able to use their rifles." The corps was to be placed under a colonel commandant and to be organised by a brigade major of experience as an adjutant and skilled as a musketry instructor. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, the Chief Inspector of Musketry, submitted able detailed suggestions on the subject. One of the most important is, that a gun or howitzer should be attached to each corps to be mounted on a platform carriage, and made bullet proof, so as to be moved rapidly to any point where an attack, as on a bridge, might be attempted.

The scheme, which is in all respects so admirable, has reached that point at which all may be said to depend on the officer selected to organise the corps. The most experienced captain in India should be chosen for this purpose, and we cannot believe that a job will be perpetrated, as is rumoured. His duties will be of an unusually delicate character, such as only great tact and experience will enable the cleverest organizer so to discharge that the Railway Volunteer Corps of India may add new strength to the empire.

BOMBAY.

A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the departure of the Brigadier General to Tanna and Deolalee on a tour of inspection.

Our Seamen.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chapiain, S. P. G., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a quantity of books, pamphlets, tracts, periodicals, &c., kindly left by the Rev. F. J. Spring, at the Cathedral vestry, for distribution among the seamen in port

Postal Notices.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per *s. s. Krishna* on the 10th March at 10 A.M.—The departure of H. M. troop-ship *Malabar* having been postponed, the mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P.M. on the 10th, instead of 9th instant as before notified.

The London and Bombay Bank.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* of Saturday says—"We learn that the committee which has been formed here to watch the interests of the shareholders in the London and Bombay Bank have determined upon taking criminal proceedings against the directors of the bank in England, and that for that purpose, in addition to the subscriptions raised by the shareholders, certain private gentlemen have promised considerable pecuniary aid."

Passengers for Bushire and Kurrachee—The *s. s. Abyssinia*, Captain Templeton, will sail this morning at 9 A.M. for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—For Bushire—Mrs. Shaw. For Kurrachee—Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Faith, Mr. Boyens, Assistant Surgeon Morton, Mr. West, Mr. A. Cappel' Mr. H. Dunsmair, and Mr. J. A. Shepperd,

Yesterday Sir Joseph Arnould gave judgment in a suit at the instance of Captain W. A. Kerr, V.C., against the Khandeish Farming Company (Limited). In the suit (which lately occupied the Court for several weeks) the plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,75,000 as damages for breach of contract with reference to the property acquired by the defendants from the plaintiff. His Lordship in a lengthy judgment (of which our report is deferred) gave decision for the plaintiff and awarded him a lakh of rupees as damages with costs.

Mr. and Mrs. Case's Entertainment.—This entertainment at the Grant Road Theatre is, we observe, to be given only twice more This is a pity, for the performance is far above anything the people of Bombay are in the habit of seeing. On Saturday H. E. the Governor and party were present, and the house was crowded to overflowing in every part. The programme was greatly changed, but we need not say that the performance was highly amusing and that everybody was pleased to the utmost. The applause or the laughter that burst in every now and then all night was hearty and general; and Mrs. Case in a neat little speech thanked the audience for coming in such numbers. Last night there was another capital performance.

The Late Fire at the Post Office.—In acknowledgment of the valuable service rendered by the police, sailors, &c., at the recent fire, the sum of Rs. 1,700 has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for distribution among those who may be considered worthy of reward. Of this sum Rs. 800 has been handed to Commodore Heath for the men belonging to the Royal Navy. With the exception of Rs. 100 forwarded to the Commissioner by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallanjee, the whole amount was collected by Messrs. Remington and Co., the following Insurance offices each contributing Rs. 100:—The Alliance; Royal Exchange; North British; Imperial; Northern; Liverpool and London; Guardian; Commercial Union; Phœnix; London; Royal; Lancashire; Sun; London and Lancashire; and the Queen. The Hydraulic Press Company also contributed Rs. 100.

CHARGE OF FURIOUS RIDING.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Mirza Abdool Russool, acting Persian Consul-General for Bombay, was charged with riding his horse in a public place in a manner so rash as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The circumstances for the prosecution were that, that on the afternoon of 27th February the defendant was riding his horse at a furious pace along Rotton Row. He had previously done so, and when remonstrated with took no heed. The matter was taken up by Mr. H. Cleveland on behalf of himself and others, and a summons was issued on the application of Inspector Moffatt. The defendant appeared in Court to answer the charge, and Mr. Ryan, Assistant Under-Secretary Political Department, and Mr. Venaekrao Wassoodeo Oriental Translator to Government, were in attendance.

Mr. Ryan stated that the defendant was unacquainted with the English language, and when spoken to by the parties had not understood what was said to him. After a few remarks by Mr. Cleveland as to the public ground on which he had taken up the case, the defendant at once expressed his regret at what had occurred, and promised that he would not offend again.

Mr. Connon expressed some doubts as to whether the Court had jurisdiction in the matter, from the fact that the Mirza was the duly constituted Consul-General for the Persian Government; but without in any way deciding that point, he would—seeing that the defendant had expressed his regret for any possible infringement of our law and undertook not to infringe it again, and that Mr. Cleveland consented to withdraw the case,—allow the matter to be settled in that way, on the distinct assurance given by the defendant that the offence should not be committed again.

THE BANK OF BENGAL AGENCY IN BOMBAY.

(*Jam-i-Jamshed.*)

That the Bank of Bengal Agency should be removed has been justly and fairly pointed out, not only by the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, but by the public in general. The reasons alleged, unfavourable to the Bank of Bengal, are—that there should not exist two Government Banks in a presidency, for if they were both allowed to carry on business in one presidency as rival Banks the result would be mutual disadvantage and loss. The people of Madras have made a similar complaint, and raised a cry to the effect that if the Bank of Bengal were allowed to succeed in establishing a Branch in Bombay they would also interfere with the business of the Bank of Madras, and mar it's prospects. The late Secretary of State for India Sir S. Northcote, considered the matter well, and at once wrote to the Government of India to issue orders for the removal of the Agency. At the time when the Government of India got this order, this Agency purchased a property from the Bank of Bombay, a step which took by surprise the people of India, who thought that the Bank of Bengal, setting at defiance the orders of the Secretary of State, intended to keep a permanent Branch in Bombay.

The Viceroy, though ordered by the Secretary of State, has taken no steps to remove the Agency. What further steps have been taken by the Secretary is not known. From the news brought by the last mail it appears that the new Secretary of State has again taken the matter into his consideration and that it is now being discussed in the Indian Council. It has been pointed out to them that the Agency in Bombay was established with the consent of the Government of India, and that they are therefore justified in carrying on their business. Again it has been further shown that the business done by the Agency is not that done by the Bank of Bombay, and in so far the Agency is in no way an impediment to the Bank of Bombay. These, and other similar groundless excuses, have been brought forward in defence of the Bengal Bank Agency, and the decision of the new Secretary on this matter has been anxiously looked for.

Now, we want to know what steps are being taken by the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay, and what has already been done by them towards removing this rival Bank. It was announced sometime ago that the Directors were trying their utmost in the matter, but with what results, and whether or not they have continued their efforts, is what we want to know. The great hindrance caused by the presence of this Agency to the business of the New Bank of Bombay is a fact known to all, and is well remembered by persons connected with banking affairs. Again, the fact that there cannot be two Government Banks in one presidency is admitted by all Bankers, and the injustice occasioned by the continuance of this Branch for so long a time will certainly be acknowledged. With all these advantages on its side, if the Bank of Bombay does not continue it efforts, the Bank of Bengal by its great influence and exertion will attain the desired object, and if it was once ordered to continue the Agency that order can never be reversed. We desire to know once more what the Bank of Bombay has done in the matter. If it has discontinued its efforts, or has been inactive in the matter for some time, it must now appeal to the new Secretary and ask for justice without delay.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5th March.

[Before Nana Morojee, Esq.]

House-breaking and Theft.—Antone Pettee, Huzza Mahomed, and Hubib Joosub were charged with theft of currency notes, sovereigns, and other money to the amount of Rs. 700, the property of Fatma, a Jewess. The prosecutrix went out with her servant on the 2nd inst., securing the outer door of the house with a padlock. Just before leaving, she saw her property safe in a small box, which was kept in a large wooden box, the latter being secured with two locks. The servant returned to the house first, when he missed the padlock with which the outer door had been secured. He went upstairs and found that the large box was open, and that the small box had disappeared from it. A report was made to a policeman. The small box was found in a terrace in the rear without its contents. Search was then made for the prisoners. The first was found in a coffee-house in Bhendy Bazaar, and was given into custody. In the course of the afternoon, the police apprehended the other two prisoners. The same evening the first prisoner admitted that he had the money, and that he had delivered it to his brother. Mr. Mills, police superintendent, and others went to Candy School, where Mr. Mills got Rs. 310. Antone had been in the habit of taking his meals and sleeping in the prosecutrix's house. The monies were the proceeds of the sale of prosecutrix's jewels which she disposed of in view to leaving for Bagdad. Money was also found in the houses of the other two prisoners. Prosecutrix had possession of the missing sovereigns for the last two years. The case has been adjourned for further enquiry.

Assault.—Rungappa Appajee and Hurry Dhurma were charged with assaulting Goona Jairam and Witoo, woman, and were, on conviction, fined ten rupees each and bound over to keep the peace for six months towards the complainants.

A School-master Stealing.—Motilal Girdhur, a Bania school-master conducting a private vernacular school, was charged with stealing two gold and pearl ear-rings, the property of a child named Tribhowundass Nathoo, a boy. Yesterday at 10 o'clock, when the child left for school, he had on his person a pair of ear-rings of pearls. The school-master, it appears, substituted in their stead false ones similar in appearance; but instead of two green stones which served as pendants, the false ear-rings had red stones. This circumstance at once attracted notice on the boy's return home in the afternoon, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months.

Theft.—Balla Sonoo was convicted of stealing a jacket belonging to Mahadoo Ramjee, and was sentenced, on conviction, to be imprisoned for three months.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5th March.

[Before R. H. Showell, Esq.]

Theft.—Bhika Luxmon, a sepoy in the electric telegraph department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged with stealing vegetables belonging to Coostun Bappoo, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

Indecent Conduct.—Heeraghur Visnuggur, a hermit, was charged with indecently exposing his person, and was, on being adjudged guilty, fined ten rupees, or, in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

Railway Offence.—Shaik Rahim was charged with being drunk on the premises of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parell, and with assaulting Rampersaud, a police ramosee in the employ of the Company. He was convicted of the first charge, and fined two rupees.

In his paper "On the Physical Basis of Life," Mr. Huxley tells the world what he thinks of Comtism. He says:—"In so far as my study of what specially characterizes the Positive Philosophy has led me, I find therein little or nothing of any scientific value, and a great deal which is as thoroughly antagonistic to the very essence of science as anything in ultramontane Catholicism. In fact, M. Comte's philosophy in practice might be compendiously described as Catholicism *minus* Christianity."

Under the heading "Ritualism in India" the *Record* says:—"A letter just received from Calcutta from a British merchant who has been for many years a resident, states that he and his family have been obliged to leave the Cathedral Church on account of the Ritualistic innovations introduced by the new Bishop (Milman), and that services introduced by the new Bishop (Milman), and that so many other members of the Church of England had followed the same course that it was impossible to obtain sittings at the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland. Such are the fruits of Lord Salisbury's appointment of a near connexion of his own to be the Indian Metropolitan."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having been sent out to Bombay by the High Court of Chancery in England on business connected with the liquidation of the above named Bank, in which I have the misfortune to be a shareholder, I trust you will afford me a small space in your valuable journal to address a few words of explanation and warning to my fellow sufferers—the shareholders—in Bombay.

I hear with great regret that a further subscription, amounting already to nearly Rs. 7,000, is being collected for the purpose of opposing the proceedings of the official liquidators in London, and of prosecuting some of the late, directors of the Bank for alleged misapplication of the funds in respect of the amalgamation with the London and Mediterranean Bank, a calamitous blunder which it is now too late to rectify.

Had the Bombay shareholders been present, as I have been, at every hearing of our grievances before the Court of Chancery, they would know, as I know, how utterly futile were the efforts of the various solicitors who appeared on our behalf, and they would be sure, as I am sure, that every future effort they may make in the hope of freeing themselves from their liability, can only terminate in failure, disappointment, and heavy loss.

One of the most important proceedings to be gone through in a compulsory winding-up in England, is the settlement by the Court of Chancery of the list of contributories, a duty which is always most carefully and patiently performed by the chief clerk of the Court, assisted by the official liquidators in person, who are, in such liquidations, merely the agents of the Court.

Every shareholder is previously served with a notice to the effect that his name has been found on the register of the company, and that unless he appears on the day named, either in person or by a solicitor, to prove that he is not a shareholder, he will be treated as such and settled on the list as a contributory. On the day appointed, each case is separately investigated, and the various documents signed by the alleged contributory are examined by the chief clerk, and if that officer is satisfied that the evidence produced by the liquidators is conclusive, the individual is forthwith settled on the list, and he must show a very strong case indeed, and be prepared to spend a considerable sum in law to get his name removed from the list.

It is perhaps not generally known in Bombay that the list of contributories in this unfortunate Bank has already been settled by the Court, notwithstanding a well concerted and vigorous opposition, financed, as in the present case, by subscriptions collected amongst the Bombay shareholders. The opposition was a strong one, but, as the result proved, terribly expensive and perfectly useless, for it ended in the settlement of every shareholder except three, who, happily for themselves, were able to convince the Court that they had never made any application for shares, and had never signed the deeds attached to the memorandum and articles of association.

As I was present at every hearing, I can vouch for the fact that no argument was left untried to prevent the settlement of the list. One of these arguments, which at first sight appeared worthy of the Court's consideration, was completely disposed of after a long and patient hearing. It was that the amalgamation of the London and Bombay Bank, &c., with the London and Mediterranean Bank, created a *new* Bank with which the original shareholders in the former had nothing whatever to do, or in other words, that while it was admitted they were shareholders in the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, Limited, they denied their liability as shareholders in the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, disputing at the same time the power of the directors to enter into any purchase of, or amalgamation with, any other company.

This argument was at once met by the statement of the fact (which admits of no contradiction) that the directors *had* power under section 13 of clause 102 (page 38) of the articles of association, *Quarterly* forgotten how the clique of the landowners shouted and voted, under a kind of divine frenzy, when they thought their cows were in danger from the Cattle Plague? Selfish interests and the interests of classes too often in every assembly prevail against justice and wisdom, but a politician must be uncommonly fainthearted who will not enter on his profession for fear lest the English nation should be stopped by railway directors from making peace or war, or by Irish members from upholding religious freedom.

The next reason given for avoiding politics as a profession is that public men are now degraded by having to comply with the exigencies of their party or their constituencies. That there is something of this degradation now to be deplored seems only too probable, and that in past times there has been very much to deplore is certain; but the particular instances selected to show how this degradation tells on eminent men are unfortunate. The instances given are those of Mr. Gladstone, who stumped Lancashire, and of Mr. Mill, who patronized Bradlaugh and Beales. That Mr. Gladstone said a great many unwise and ill-considered things while he was stumping Lancashire, and that there was too much of his endless and passionate oratory at that time of excitement, few even of his admirers would dispute. The only wonder is that a man so sensitive and so excitable did not commit himself even more when he found himself opposed with such bitter hostility, with misrepresentations so flagrant, and by such high-handed domineering over dependents. That the *Quarterly* should be able to show that he used a phrase about Ireland which a judicious person would have guarded by a careful addition, and that he should have stated the fact that the Tories were frightened into a Reform Bill by the pulling down of the Hyde Park railings, without adding that it was of course wrong to pull them down, do not seem very unpardonable offences, considering that he was then fighting a hard fight in a county where the clerical friends of the *Quarterly* were furiously warning their parishioners that, if they voted for Mr. Gladstone, Protestant martyrs would soon be burnt again at Smithfield. But, anyhow, all this was entirely Mr. Gladstone's own doing. Nobody asked him to stump; he was not yielding to any fatal necessity imposed upon him by any one; the faults and the excellences he displayed were entirely his own. In the same way, whatever errors Mr. Mill committed he were entirely voluntary. He sacrificed his seat, and alienated many of his supporters, because he would insist on his own crotchets and adhere to his special principles. He has always insisted on the duty of the supreme Legislature to uphold the rights of feeble and inferior races, and he carried this out by prosecuting Mr. Eyre, even after success in prosecuting him had become hopeless. He has always insisted, in his anxiety for the liberty of opinion, on the advantage of encouraging individuals to advance even the most outrageous beliefs, and he showed to what utter extremity he was prepared to follow this out by making a contribution to the expenses of Mr. Bradlaugh. But if ever a man acted on his own judgment Mr. Mill did in both these cases. He offended his constituents, he frightened his party, he lost among the philosophical the credit of being a philosopher. In fact, he pleased himself; and a less apposite example of the degradation attending on political subservience cannot be imagined. If the *Quarterly* wanted to give to instances, not of men who have been corrupted by political life into insincerity, but of men who have created an almost universal impression of their being unusually sincere in the world of politics, and adopting and advocating unpopular opinions on their own fancy may from time to time prompt them to entertain, it could not find better examples than those of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mill.

That men with ideas and without means cannot now get into Parliament so easily as they once could, when rotten boroughs still existed, is a very familiar fact. We have long ago had to settle whether rotten boroughs should be allowed to continue for the object of providing such men with seats. But the advantage of rotten boroughs to men of this sort can only be properly estimated when we take into consideration the disadvantages to these same men which rotten boroughs entailed. The chief of these disadvantages was that they were led to look on themselves as articles of political value, to be bought by the first or the most willing purchaser. We have lately had lives published of Sir James Makintosh, of Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Brougham, and it is quite evident that they all started in life as clever politicians, unbetrothed to which side they should take, until they knew which side would provide them with a seat. For many years the Whigs would not provide Brougham with a seat, because they thought they were not sure of him. Now our young men with ideas and without means are at least in this respect born in happier days. They are not kept waiting to learn from the chances of a nomination to a rotten borough what their ideas are; and they may have the satisfaction of believing themselves honest. Whether men with ideas and without means are now, as a matter of fact, kept out of Parliament, it is difficult to say. The answer will depend on what we understand by ideas and means. There are several men of good education and position who have only a small fortune, who have very good abilities, and who would like to get into Parliament, but cannot get in. There are several hundreds of such men, many more than enough to fill the whole House of Commons. As the land, commerce, and the law must engross the vast majority of seats, and as of the few left a proportion ought properly to be held by men with special knowledge, such as that acquired in India or the Colonies, the proper scheme of things would be thrown out of balance if more than a few seats were left for the men of ideas. If by ideas we mean the fair average ability of well-educated men, then several candidates possessing this qualification offered themselves at the last election. Some, whose defeat we much regret, were defeated, having in most instances stood on the spur of the moment for places where they had no chance; some succeeded, as if by a miracle, and were seconded by constituencies the names of which they scarcely knew. Although Berkshire, or Clitheroe, or Chippenham, or Abingdon, or Woodstock, might have been wiser than they were, yet Frome, Dungarvan, the Border Burghs, and Perthshire were strangely kind. If we could have all our wishes gratified, we should certainly wish that the present House contained at least half a dozen more of these men, who may be spoken of as men of ideas, and half a dozen special representatives of the working-classes. If it were not quite so rich and quite so mediocre, it might be a better House, but we see no reason to despair, of the present state of things being improved hereafter. That elections should cost less is a point greatly to be desired and earnestly to be striven for. The transfer of election petitions to the Judges promises to work strongly in this direction, and if corrupt local influences can be got rid of or abated, constituencies will begin to look out for men likely to do them credit. A man whom his friends pronounce to be amiable and clever will never be able to rely on dropping down suddenly on a constituency and carrying his election in a quiet gentlemanly way. But men who have real ability, and will count the cost, and are prepared to encounter many mortifications both before and after they are elected, may still hope to follow politics as a profession, and not find themselves more disappointed than they must be in a profession full of disagreeables, poorly rewarded, requiring very special gifts, and only to be recommended to men without means, if they are conscious of unusual powers or are sustained by a profound desire to do good.

POLITICS AS A PROFESSION.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The *Quarterly Review*, in an article entitled "Politics as a Profession," undertakes to show its readers that politics are no longer so good a profession as they used to be, and that, so far as they are worth following as a profession, it is more difficult and more degrading to follow them. An article dealing with current social facts more or less familiar to every one cannot fail to have some truth in it. More especially the *Quarterly* seems to us to be stating only what is incontestable when it points out that persons who take an interest in politics or in special political subjects have now, in an increasing degree, a power of influencing opinion and attaining their object through the periodical press, by writing books or by lecturing, which makes it very doubtful whether they could do more or even so much by entering the House of Commons, and they gladly avail themselves of any reason for avoiding the expense, worry, and nuisance of a contested election. It is difficult to see what a man who can write when he pleases and what he pleases in a leading daily or weekly newspaper, who has all the society he cares for, who has a competence, but not the large fortune requisite for high office, and does not desire anything from Government, gains by going into the House of Commons. Those, too, who wish to carry any great social reform, to benefit the poor in any particular way, or to fertilize public thought with new ideas, now find that they can do more out of the House, with full liberty to say, write, and do what they please, than they could do in the House, where they must be generally condemned to silence and always to compromises. Far from thinking this, however, to be a loss to the nation, we think it a distinct gain. More people are usefully and happily employed than they would be if a seat in the House was the only way of keeping up an interest in political subjects, or of exercising some gentle kind of political influence. All representative assemblies, too, have inherent defects, such as the difficulty of getting good measures carried through them, which the House of Commons shares with the rest. In England it is only a strong Government, headed by resolute men, that can get Bills of any value passed; but at present there is no reason to think that we are particularly badly off. We have at least got a Government with a fair proportion of able and determined men in it, backed by quite as large a majority as can be held together. The present House, too, inherits some part of that load of electoral iniquity which its predecessors have transmitted to it. Bribery and intimidation have had much more to do with the composition of the House than they ought to have. There are also new evils which have sprung up lately, and in some measure from the extension of the franchise. The necessary and legitimate expenses of candidates are greatly increased by the expansion of the electoral body, and elections have in some places passed too much into the hands of wire-pullers, principally through the operation of the fanciful clause for giving members to minorities. But when all this is said, it remains to be asked what are the special complaints against the House of Commons which make it less worth while than formerly to pursue the profession of politics systematically. The complaints which the *Quarterly* makes are mainly these—that there is an increasing tendency to give power to the domination of cliques, that the best men get degraded by the necessities to which they find themselves subject, and that men with ideas but without means cannot find seats. If there is some truth in these complaints—and there never yet was a representative assembly in any age or country against which something of the sort might not be said—there is at present very much exaggeration in them. The cliques from which danger is alleged to be apprehended are the clique of railway directors and the clique of Irish members swayed by the Romish clergy. There are said to be 120 railway directors in the present House, and railway legislation may again be warped, as it has often been warped already, to suit the Companies rather than the public; and the particular form of danger which the *Quarterly* anticipates is that some great national question, such as peace or war, may eventually be determined by the refusal or agreement of the Government to buy a particular line. In the same way, it is supposed that the Irish priests may get under their control some day seventy Irish members, and that these seventy members may some day come to vote under direct orders from Rome. The *Quarterly* thinks this more likely to happen soon than it has been at any time since Catholic Emancipation. As this is only a speculation for the future, it is not worth much discussing. But the question to be decided is not whether some clique may not, under some unknown circumstances, exercise a pernicious power, but whether the chance of its doing so makes politics less worth following as a profession than formerly. In the days when politics are supposed to have been really worth following, there were cliques enough and to spare. O'Connell's tail was formed, wriggled vigorously behind him, and then fortunately melted away. Has the writer in the *Quarterly* forgotten how the clique of the landowners shouted and voted, under a kind

NECKER AND CALONNE: AN OLD STORY.

(Fortnightly Review.)

"Maxime solutum et sine obtrectatore fuit prodere de iis quos mors odio aut gratiæ exemisset."—TACITUS.

In the spring of 1787 France was within twenty-four months of the Revolution. Great questions, which had been slowly preparing for several centuries, and rapidly ripening during fifteen or twenty years, were on the point of being summarily decided. Privileges criticised, no doubt, but still flourishing in full vigour and activity, tough enough apparently to stand against many a rude shock before they should finally succumb, were within three short years to be not only dead, but beginning to pass out of mind. All thinking men had long foreseen the Revolution—nay, had confidently predicted it. Yet after all, it took them by surprise. It is easy to calculate how many days or hours you are from Niagara; but the rapids once entered, you may be wrong as to the minutes. And as historical facts cannot be soberly measured and judged by the man who has witnessed them or lived immediately after them, so is it no less true that the relative proportions of coming events are less distictly apprehended as they approach and become of practical interest, than when they are first descried on the far horizon by cool speculation.

"Noi veggiam come quei, che ha mala luce
Le cose, disse, che ne son lontano;
Quando s'appressano, o son, tutto è vano
Nostro intelletto."

France had drifted under the shadow of the Revolution when Louis XVI. opened the Assembly of Notables on the 22nd of February, 1787.

The student who approaches the history of these eventful months, naturally seeks to discover their central point of interest. Of all the great questions awaiting solution, on which was the battle fought? What was the popular cry? Was it in Church or State, in the army or the law, in the tenure of land or the regulation of commerce, that men clamoured most loudly for reform? Nothing of the sort. The issue raised was infinitely simpler. Shall M. de Calonne continue in power, or shall he make way for M. Necker?

Necker was not an untried man. He had presided over the finances in the Maurepas ministry. Maurepas is a character we seem to know. "Nimble old man, who for all emergencies has his light jest; and even in the worst confusion will emerge, cork-like, unsunk! Small care to him is Perfectibility, Progress of the Species, and *Astræa Redux*; a good only that a man of light wit, verging towards fourscore, can, in the seat of authority, feel himself important among men. In courtier dialect he is now named 'the Nestor of France,'—such good service as France has had! Under such a leader an earnest politician had an unsatisfactory time of it. Necker was an exceedingly clever man, and was possessed of many qualities which win, and some that deserve, popularity. He was not a great political economist, like Turgot; but he had a wonderful power of mastering financial details, which was equalled only by his skill in manipulating, or, as some said, in cooking them. The confidence reposed in him by great capitalists was unbounded, and, as is frequently the case with that tribe, blind and childish, they took for granted that he could work miracles, and he was gratified by their superstition. His intellect, not being under the control of a thoroughly sagacious character, embarrassed him by its very acuteness. "He loved," says one who knew him, "every side of a question and a distinction, his previsions was so susceptible and scrupulous, that he could see nothing but difficulties." Even his admirer M. Louis Blanc allows that he was ever "hesitating between the shame of being useless and the fear of being too bold, undecided and perplexed just because he saw further than others."

Necker's ambition was enormous. Yet it was not exactly that craving for power which is felt by born rulers of men; it was rather a passion for fame and ardent desire to shine before his contemporaries, to be blessed as the saviour of France. He was earnestly bent on doing good, but not by stealth; and his hunger for popularity seriously marred his statesmanship. While the austere and noble Turgot, in the depth of his love for the oppressed people, was braving its ignorant resentment, Necker was picking up cheap applause by cavilling at the great economist in the name of economy. Turgot thought that public opinion stood in sore need of education, and he wished to educate it. Necker worshipped it; "L'un parlait au peuple en législateur, et l'autre en courtisan." * When others were in power he was inconsolable. It seemed to him something monstrous and unnatural that any one but M. Necker should flourish like a green bay-tree. "Je ne sais trop pourquoi, l'opinion publique n'est plus à mes yeux ce qu'elle était. Le respect que je lui ai religieusement rendu, s'est affaibli quand je l'ai vue soumire aux artifices des méchants." At such seasons his appetite for incense was in some imperfect degree stayed by the adulation of his domestic circle, where an accomplished and ambitious wife "lui vouait une sorte de culte." † But the malicious plots of the court and aristocracy to drive him from power did more than anything else to endear him to the lower orders. They yearned to recompense him for the chagrin which they supposed him to suffer. The language of the popular journals became quite ecstatic; for instance: "Le cœur se serre en pensant à ce qu'il a souffert, à ce qu'il aurait pu souffrir. On cherche dans son cœur à deviner les mouvements de son âme. C'est un père qui revient au milieu de sa famille, qui le chérit; quoiqu'il n'ait plus rien à craindre, on s'inquiète encore, on l'interroge pour savoir s'il n'a pas quelque blessure cachée qu'il ne veut pas découvrir de peur d'affliger ses enfants." ‡

The truth is that Necker's egregious vanity did him no harm with the public. When he talked with dignity about "un homme de mon caractère," when he laboured to impress on his chief "quelques unes des grandes idées morales dont mon cœur était animé," when he drew a portrait of the statesman whom France needed, "a man in whom intelligence is combined with firmness, prudence, and virtue, not affecting to conceal that she possessed at least one such treasure, the people took him at his own valuation. They greedily devoured his incessant appeals to public opinion, the style of which, though diffuse and hardly rising to eloquence, was lucid and attractive. He occasionally fell into language which some have admired as the genuine outburst of a philanthropic heart, and others have denounced as sentimental clap-trap. One rather famous passage may be quoted as a sample:—

"Almost all civil institutions have been made for the possessors of property. One is frightened, on opening the statute-book, at being met everywhere by this fact. One would think that a small number of men had divided the land between themselves, and then proceeded to make laws to unite and guarantee each other against the multitude as they would make a fence in the woods to defend themselves against wild beasts. And yet it must be said that when laws of property, justice, and liberty have been established, next to nothing has been done for the most numerous class of citizens. What do your laws of property matter to us? they may say. We have no property. Your laws of justice? We have nothing to defend. Your laws of liberty? If we do not work, to-morrow we shall die."

It is all very well to sneer at outbursts of this sort, or to denounce them savagely as unworthy of a statesman, but they tell on the masses. While fastidious or cynical politicians receive a warmly expressed sentiment with shouts of derision, and think reiterated allusions to it an effective way of baiting an opponent, it is being treasured in the hearts of the people. Even now there are those who are fascinated by Necker's gushing language, in the eyes of M. Louis Blanc he is a thinker who had calmly judged politics and economy and found it wanting, and is therefore to be set above Turgot. But Necker was not precisely the man to be in advance of his age. He was far enough from any shade of socialism, and even from a sincere relish for equality, as his latter writings abundantly show. The simple truth is that his intellect was rather flabby. Clear-sighted on details, hazy in his conception of general principles, he was eager to strike at this or that abuse, but he shrank with nervous dread from anything like systematic coherent thought in politics. He would assuredly have refused the deductions which seem to M. Louis Blanc to follow so obviously from such a passage as that I have quoted. "Chez Necker," says the judicious and impartial M. Henri Martin, "il faut bien le dire, la prédestination en faveur des prolétaires reste à l'état de sentiment." In a word it was soft stuff. When we read it we must remember that the great financier had already written plays, and was destined to compose not only a "Cours de Morale Religieuse," but a novel with the romantic title, "Suites funestes d'une seule faute."

Necker had resigned in 1781 somewhat hastily, because he found himself thwarted by his colleagues. Fully persuaded that he was indispensable, he made no doubt that in a few weeks he would come in again on his own terms. His retirement, however, lasted longer than he expected, and in the meantime things moved so fast that, when he did return, it was to face difficulties unprovided for by his counting-house philosophy. France, during the eclipse of her Necker, had been under the treatment of Calonne, and steps had been taken which, good or bad, were irrevocable.

"On the morality of Calonne," says M. Martin, "there is but one opinion; on his capacity there are two." This is a judgment which would have mortified Calonne if he had lived to read it. In the first part of it he would have acquiesced with little concern; but in the second he would have recognised that he was punished *par où il avait péché*; for lack of ability was certainly not the cause of the evil celebrity he has obtained in history. There are statesmen who are too clever by half. In the absence of all sincerity and all genuine conviction their counsel is inevitably turned into foolishness; therefore posterity, undazzled by the momentary glitter, judging, and rightly judging, them by the ensemble of their policy,—if a series of manœuvres may be dignified by that name,—doubts whether they had any capacity at all—whether they were not mere mountebanks. Calonne was a man absolutely free from all prejudice or predilection in politics. It was perfectly immaterial to him whether he governed wisely or foolishly, on old principles or according to new lights, by the favour of the king or by the support of the people. His ambition was not of a lofty kind. It amounted merely to a determination to get to the top of the tree, to be looked up to by good society, to have the power of dispensing favours and distinctions among personages of a more exalted rank than himself, and he had no objection to govern well if it conduced to that result. To Necker such a position would have given no satisfaction, unless he could feel that he was earning the approbation of good men. Calonne cared little for the approbation of any one so long as he could sit in high places. With him, the end being base, all means were equally eligible, either simultaneously or successively. When he entered on office, he laid down for himself the rule, that the first requisite for success was to inspire confidence. Necker had been able to raise loan after loan, simply because capitalists believed in him. His resignation had been looked on as a public calamity, because it was feared that the capitalists would lend to no one else. Unless Calonne could conquer their confidence, it was impossible that he could remain in office. Many an insolvent banker has kept afloat for years, and perhaps ultimately saved himself by showing no signs of distress, when the least appearance of economy or retrenchment would have destroyed his credit. Calonne did but pursue this familiar method, not altogether despairing of ultimate success, but determined, at all events, to hold on as long as he could. No finance minister could play this game of brag at the present day, because public resources and public incumbrances cannot be materially disguised. But French finances under the *ancien régime* were as absolutely a secret as the accounts of a private firm. The publication of Necker's *Compte Rendu* had for the first time thrown some light upon them; but they were still a mystery, and the more so that, in that celebrated state-paper Necker had considerably spoiled them. The plan of Calonne was therefore not so wild as it seems; the best proof of which is that he *did* restore confidence, and *did* manage to bleed the capitalists to the tune of nineteen millions sterling in three years. But further, he saw that all Necker's popularity with the country had not enabled him to bear up against the dislike of the court; and he was determined not to lose the game for want of support in that quarter. To us it seems a proof of infatuation, that within three years of the Revolution a minister should still have been counting on court favour as an element of solid strength. It is easy to see Calonne's mistake now. But in France, up to that time, court favour had been the surest foundation on which power could be built. The minister was literally the servant of the king. His promotion was notified to him verbally by a simple valet de chambre. "Monsieur So-and-so, the King has made you minister." Calonne is not to be set down as a fool because he thought such a system, might last a few years longer than it did. That sweeping reforms must soon come he saw clearly, more clearly than Necker, who desired them indeed ardently, but always slavishly overrated the strength of the old regime. The confidence of the people and the sovereign once gained, Calonne intended to appropriate some of the plans of the reformers, and, in his unbounded self-reliance, he flattered himself that his cleverness and tact would carry measures which had failed in more awkward hands. He is not the only statesman who has been out in his reckoning, from simple incapacity, to comprehend the value of a decent reputation—even to an impostor.

For some time all went well. A knot of serious and earnest men, the partizans of Necker, might protest as they pleased against a worship of successful effrontery, and fret over the lengthened exclusion of their chief from office, but the popularity of the minister was considerable. Money poured in from the innocent capitalists, and was lavished on jobs in the interest of every one who seemed to be in a position to render support of any kind in return.* It is astonishing how easily people come to look upon the interests of the community as identical with their own. We are generally given to understand that Calonne's ministry was an undisguised scramble among the courtiers for the public plunder, and so it doubtless was; but it did not appear in that light either to courtiers or people. "I was always certain that man would save France," said a great nobleman with genuine enthusiasm, "but I never thought he would do it so soon." The capitalists, as we have seen, were satisfied. If there was one province of France where the ministry was likely to be ill-received, it was Brittany. Did he give the Bretons a wide berth? Not at all. He made a point of paying them a visit, harangued them with his usual bounce, smartness, and well-simulated candour, and left them shouting "Vive Calonne!" "A feat," says M. Martin, "truly incredible." All the world saw that he was borrowing. But what had Necker done but borrow? Necker's loans had amounted to upwards of seventeen millions sterling in five years. Necker had been valued just because he could raise loans; and now it appeared that Calonne could raise them, if anything, faster.

For three years was this game carried on. M. Louis Blanc believes that Calonne was deliberately making things worse, in order that the privileged classes might be driven into a corner and compelled to submit to reform; and the fact that, after all, he suggested the deficit in his statement to the Notables does seem to show that he relied on this means of silencing opposition. Whether he was driven to unfold the second part of his scheme earlier and more abruptly than he had designed, it is impossible to determine. The necessity came; the capitalists took fright; no more money was to be had; and there was nothing for it but to play his trump card at once.

The first thing to be done was to break the disagreeable news to the king. Louis had commenced his reign with a new-fangled eagerness to be a pattern sovereign. But the good seed lay on stony ground. His fat soul soon wearied of well-doing, and settled down to field-sports. To this animal Calonne now came with his awkward story. The impending catastrophe, he said, was not of his creating; Necker had bequeathed it to him; the famous *Compte Rendu* had been cooked; the deficit had been steadily growing since the days of Louis XIV; there was but one remedy—retrenchment. He then proceeded to sketch out a series of reforms of the most sweeping kind, some of them long demanded by enlightened men, others crude, and even whimsical, such as the payment of taxes in kind. The king gasped for breath. "Why," said he, "this is simply Necker over again. But he had not the manliness to send the impudent gambler about his business, and call to his counsels the only man who by special aptitude and deliberate conviction was entitled to preside over such a policy. Calonne persuaded him that there was no reason why that solemn disagreeable Necker should have a monopoly of reform and its credit and obtained a pledge of the royal support.

The instrument by which the new reforms were to be carried out was worthy of the projector. Calonne was one of those statesmen who are cursed with ingenuity, that most fatal of all gifts in politics where breadth and simplicity can alone avail. The device of an Assembly of Notables seemed to him peculiarly happy. It was old. It was new. It was startling. It was safe. He could leer with one eye at the ardent champions of reform, while with the other he winked at the charmed defenders of privilege. He would pack the Assembly by drawing half of it from that stratum of French society which, selfish as it was, had no speculative or sentimental prejudices,—atheist prelates scheming for promotion, and men of fashion, who petted Franklin, dined with D'Holbach, and laughed at the impudent hits of Beaumarchais. On their votes surely a reforming minister might reckon. The other half he would "educate" by submitting them to the searching ordeal of developing the profoundest principles of the monarchy. The Notables met and Calonne hardily addressed himself to his task with the air of a man certain of success. His first stroke was as maladroit as it was coarse. The opening sentence of his harangue informed the Notables that his plans were honoured by the personal approbation of Majesty. Unfortunately the sovereign was not venerated as a conclusive authority in politics, and even a packed Assembly thinks itself entitled for something else than registering a foregone conclusion. The financial statement was introduced by the minister with matchless audacity. He had studied economy; yes, economy; not, it was true, the niggardly petty cheese-paring, which some ministers had dignified by that name, but a large and liberal economy which consisted—in part—in not being timid in swelling the expenditure. But the dismay which the confession of the deficit excited gave place to a stronger feeling when the speaker went on with flippant pomposity to unfold his programme of reform. If he had any admirers left in the Assembly, gaping devotees who had believed to the last that their great medicine-man had some miraculous shilling-pill which he would keep the game alive, here, he parted company with him. It was in vain that he replied to attacks with infinite cleverness and assurance, and had a retort ready for every assailant. The Assembly, which he had himself devised and summoned into existence, turned upon him, and gave him plainly to understand that, whether his plans were good or bad, whether he was prepared to govern as a Reformer or a Conservative, go he must. Consistent, thorough-going partisans of privilege, such as Richelieu and Vaugnyon, could see him as traitor for having convoked the Assembly at all; reformers would hear of no minister but the virtuous Necker; the sovereign, of whose personal support he had bragged, threw him over; and Calonne reluctantly bade farewell to office, leaving as the one substantial result of his administration that old landmarks and barriers had been recklessly beaten down by the accredited representatives of privilege. The impossibility of letting things remain as they were, either in Church or State, had been officially proclaimed. In the struggle for place and popularity, all prominent men had recognised reform as a necessity; and, however they might repent it, thenceforth there was for them no drawing back. For the people had heard words spoken which it would never again forget.

The fall of Calonne did not immediately realise the hopes of Necker. The court and the privileged classes were not yet prepared to see France ruled by an exbanker, who did not even prefix the *de* to his name. Sixteen months of Brienne succeeded. Then there was an attempt to induce the great financier to coalesce with Brienne; in other words, to sell his talents and, what was worth more, his popularity to a clique of official hacks who loathed radical reform and would have thwarted him at every step. But it must be said for Necker that he had too much spirit for that. Though dying for office he was ready to wait a little longer rather than compromise his independence. His native vanity here rose into a proper pride. Laugh at him as we may, the man really did wish to do good, wished it ardently, and he was determined that when next he took office he would not be harnessed with a jibbing team. It was destined that he should not fail for want of his chance. The court surrendered at discretion, and Necker came into power triumphant, unfettered the idol of the populace, with every qualification for governing except a strong character and some knowledge of his own intentions.

The great questions, of the day, the first which the new minister was called on to determine, was the constitution of the States-General, which had been promised by the King, and were to meet the next year. Were the representatives of the Third Estate to be equal in number to each of the other two, or to both of them united? Were the three orders to sit in separate chambers or in one—to vote by order or by head? For simplifying finances, for a discriminating reduction or imposition of taxes, for a severe economy, for legislation responding to the unsettled prosperity, Necker was the very man. There he was on his own ground, and could tread firmly. But he was now confronted with political difficulties of another order, and his defects of mind and character became at once apparent. For his own part, he desired—so far as he knew what he desired—an Assembly which would support Necker. Sometimes he feared that the States-General would be too tame, too easily moulded by the privileged classes. At other times he was filled with nervous apprehension that it would hurry him into reforms of a nature and scope which he had never contemplated, and to the direction of which he felt himself as incompetent as he was disclined. Being entirely without system in politics, he had no other guide for his action than public opinion. An English statesman now-a-days, who is similarly unprovided, can get along after a fashion without his nakedness being discovered, because a free press, free public meetings, and representative institutions afford a constant test of public opinion in all its variations. But in France, before the Revolution, public opinion had not organised itself; accurate gauges of it did not exist and if they had existed, people were not yet trained to read them. The convocation of the States-General was a leap in the dark indeed. Poor Necker, peering around him for the straw to show how the wind blue, could think of no better way of feeling the public mind than calling together once more the selfish, impotent, and ridiculous Assembly devised by Calonne.

The notables, as might have been foreseen, voted against the doubling of the Third Estate against vote by head, against redistribution of constituencies. A cry of indignation went up from France. Addresses from municipalities and other corporate bodies poured in. Necker had got his cue. It was with the King in council that the real decision rested under the old régime. In the council, therefore, Necker set himself to calm the forebodings of privilege.* "Do not," he said, "be so jealous of this Third Estate; do not apprehend such terrible things from it. Look at its enthusiastic loyalty towards the present occupant of the throne; it will never think of attacking property or privilege—privilege being a property just as sacred as any other. I do not advocate the double representation because I want it to overbear the other orders by weight of numbers, which I should think very undesirable, but because such a concession to justice will satisfy public opinion. Once these inequalities adjusted, you will find that all three orders have much the same views about legislation. How should it be otherwise when good government is the manifest interest of all classes alike? Remember what weight the privileged classes will continue to have by their wealth and social prestige; besides there are so many subjects on which the deputies of the Third Estate can give us valuable information and advice; but if nothing else weighs with you" (and here Necker's loose sentiment bordered on true insight) "listen to the inarticulate voice of Europe everywhere joining in on the side of justice."

To publish a report read at the Council of Ministers was an unheard-of proceeding. But with his usual restless itching for compliment, Necker rushed into print, and was thus at the pains to put on record for ever predictions destined to be so signally falsified by the event. For the moment, however, he tasted triumph. MM. de Nivernois, de Fourgueux, de Luzerne de Saint Priest, de Villedeuil, de Montmorin—of such world-famous personages, in addition to Necker and good harmless old Malesherbes, was the Council of the King of France composed the year before the Revolution—were convinced or silenced, and the royal decree went forth, conceding the double representation of the Third Estate and redistribution of constituencies. As for the remaining and still more important question of voting by order or by head, Necker characteristically let it alone. He knew, everyone knew, that it would arise the first time the States met, that it would not settle itself, that the King would have to pronounce on it, that it would be wiser to pronounce at once than to wait till the orders had quarrelled about it before the eyes of France. Necker never moved in earnest till he had the maximum of force at his back. Moreover, he thought that the Third Estate had perhaps been sufficiently strengthened for his purpose; if not he had a weapon in reserve. Meanwhile he tacitly allowed it to be inferred that he sympathised with the most liberal view, and he revelled in the sweets of a popularity to which there was no parallel in French history.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY.

* Rapport fait au Roi dans son Conseil.—*Œuvres de Necker*, vi. 432.

* "I told our friends at Warrington that there appeared to me to have grown up under the present Government a system of what I called, in regard to the public expenditure, making things pleasant all round. That means going from town to town, granting what this community wants, granting what that community wants, and leaving out of sight that large public which unfortunately has not got the voices and the advocates ready always to defend it against these local and particular claims. I told you a story of a case where a candidate in the Government interested at this moment goes to the constituency and complains that he could not get a Liberal Government to surrender for £2,500 a debt due to the Government of £20,000, but that when a conservative Government came in he found there was no difficulty at all in arranging the matter. Therefore, he says, 'Return me to parliament, and not a member of the Liberal party.'"—*(Speech of Mr Gladstone, Times, Oct. 26, 1868.)* "It is far more easy to work the parliamentary machine by a lavish expenditure of money, than it is to preserve, or promote, or insist upon any due system of economy. They make things easy by what is called greasing the wheels. I recollect only last session speaking to a very eminent member of the conservative side of the House about the deterioration of the House of Commons, and he said that their policy was to make the thing work by giving a little money all round."—*(Speech of Mr. Bright, Times, Nov. 11, 1868.)*

* Dross, vol. i. p. 110. † Dross, vol. i. p. 79. ‡ Journal of Gouras, quoted by M. Louis Blanc, ii. 467. § Sur la législation et le commerce des grains. Conclusion.

STAGE DECORUM.

(Daily Telegraph).

A SHRAPNEL shell has been discharged from the Lord Chamberlain's office into the midst of the theatrical world; but the projectile has burst with the genteelest of noises. In remonstrating with the managers of the theatres under his jurisdiction on certain improprieties which are alleged to be prevalent in theatrical costume, Lord Sydney has been wise enough to assume the part rather of a friendly counsellor, than of a stern censor who is prepared to follow admonition by immediate punishment. The Lord Chamberlain is a man of the world. He can scarcely be ambitious to fill the invidious role of "Histriomastix," or to emulate the furious denunciations against the "lewdness" of the drama which are made in Stephen Gosson's "Schoole of Abuse." Perhaps some new Jeremy Collier will soon arise to thunder against the "indecency and immorality of the stage;" or some patriotic people will be found to imitate the Grand Jury of Middlesex that "presented" Wycherley's "Country Wife" as a nuisance. Lord Sydney's aims are less formidable. His shafts are directed merely against dramatic toilettes of the kind stigmatised by Talleyrand as "beginning too late and finishing too soon." Somebody has hinted to the *censor morum* of the metropolitan boards that the petticoats of the ladies in the ballet, or the ladies out of the ballet, are, as a rule, too short. It would have been easy for the Master of Her Majesty's Revels to put on a Rhadamanthean frown, to scold and sermonise, to threaten withdrawal or suspension of licences, and all kinds of dreadful things; but it must be owned that the "regulator of the mummers" has done his spiriting gently. He has singled out no particular theatre for blame; he has been content with addressing to all a polite circular note—given at length in our impression of yesterday—in which he presents his compliments, mentions the evil and the mode in which it has been brought to his notice, and appeals to the managers to abate the abuse, "which threatens to become a public scandal." He further expresses his willingness to receive from the managers any observations or suggestions which they may wish to offer on the subject.

We have no hesitation in saying that with many of the observations in Lord Sydney's circular temperately and discreetly put as they are, a certain section of the public will cordially agree. It cannot be denied that actresses are too often chosen, not for histrionic or their lyric capabilities, or even for their talents of dancing, but for the symmetry of their lower limbs. Now the Venus de Medici, in marble, and with no eyeballs, is a charming work of art—the most exquisite embodiment of abstract beauty in the whole world, and the nudity of the statue never shocked anybody but the late Earl of Aberdeen; but the Venus de' Medici in pink silk tights, with a train—when she condescends to wear a skirt—not much bigger than a dishcover, with high-heeled boots of white satin, her cheeks painted red and white, and a huge quantity of false back hair—such a Venus, on the stage of pantomime and extravaganza, is often an unseemly sight. It is worth while to inquire into the origin of this modern mania for legs behind the footlights. It was certainly unknown to the managers of the old "patent" theatres. The Kembles, Macready, and Phelps, even in the remote regions of Sadler's Wells, dismissed in the way of female legs only those of Imogen, Viola, and Rosalind—for Portia, although dight in male forensic attire, had no more legs than the Queen of Spain. There were certain traditional "breeches parts," such as that of "The Little Jockey," which actresses occasionally assumed. There were traditions of Peg Woffington's playing Sir Harry Wildard, and sustaining the male disguise so admirably that she made all the women fall in love with her, while all the men grew jealous. The late Mr. Burn was a great hand at ballets, but his sylphides were decorously clad. At Her Majesty's Theatre, the divine Taglioni, the wondrous Fanny Ellsler, the exquisite Duvernay, wore petticoats longer than many school girls wear now. Cerito was slightly addicted to abbreviated drapery; but a good-natured hint from the Empress of Russia, on a visit to St. Petersburg, caused the inimitable "Giselle" to let down at least two tucks in her dress. Nearly sixty years have elapsed since Lord Byron described the town as going mad after Madame Catalani in pantaloons. Since that time Vestris has entranced the public; Mrs. Honey has played Cupid; Miss Woolgar has constantly "made up" as a most modest, graceful, and charming boy; but it has been only within the last ten or twelve years that the female form divine has become so prominent a feature of the British drama, and that wild beasts or "real water" have been so often considered contemptible and feeble accessories in comparison with "plenty of leg." We fancy that if careful inquiry were made it would be found that we are indebted in too many instances to our "lively neighbour Dan Gaiety" for this unseemly legacy. It has become the fashion to borrow freely from the French, not only the plot and the "situations," but the *mise-en-scène* and the costumes of their dramas. We have frankly stated the extent of the evil. It is palpable to every sincere lover of the theatre; and the patronage bestowed upon "leg pieces" must be a source of infinite discomfort to respectable managers, who have long endeavoured to conduct their establishments in such a manner as not to combine the interests of a drama with the sensual attractions of an exhibition of *poses plastiques*. The case, however, is one of extreme difficulty; and the evil, in the extent to which it actually prevails, is not to be abolished by a gentle letter of counsel such as the Lord Chamberlain has written. In the last days of the French Bourbons, M. Sosthene de la Rochefoucauld, as *Gentilhomme de la chambre*, having jurisdiction over the Paris theatres, seriously undertook to make the ballet girls wear longer petticoats. The skirts were, indeed, lengthened, *par ordre supérieur*; but the reform only evicted an immense amount of popular derision. It threw odium upon the reforming official; and there were not wanting persons to declare that M. Sosthene de la Rochefoucauld had been incited by the Jesuits in his crusade against short petticoats. The Neapolitan Bourbons tried the same tactics; Bomba decreed that all the *ballerine* in the Two Sicilies should wear Turkish trousers of green gauze. In the reign of the *cretin* Ferdinand of Austria, the Archduchess Sophia made somewhat similar regulations for the government of the Burg Theatre; but alas! Paris, Naples, and Vienna are still amongst the most immoral cities in the world. The Lord Chamberlain can do only good, by exercising a strict, though cautious, supervision over the theatres; but at the same time, managers on whose boards no offence against decorum is committed may see a reasonable ground for complaint in the fact that innocent and guilty are confounded alike in the present admonition—mild and moderate though it is. Perhaps the best prospect for the future is founded in the belief that a reaction is inevitable. On every side, as our correspondent "Playgoer" remarks, we see unmistakeable signs of a change for the better—of a return to a higher taste, a more elevated class of entertainment—of the revival of comedies and dramas whose characteristics are the excellence of their dialogue, their wit, humour, and repartee—such comedies as Jerrold and Knowles have left us, as Robertson and Byron are writing now. The public has its follies, its crazes, and its "lunes;" but in the long run, its judgment and intelligence are not likely to be found wanting. If the Lord Chamberlain, by the exercise of his authority, or in concert with a council of managers, can hit on any device which will expedite the reaction, or preserve from deterioration the practical decorum of the stage, he will do a good work; not for the public only, but for the theatre itself

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4	do.	2s. "
3	do.	1/11 7/32 "
2	do.	1/11 1/4 "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/2 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£50	2s. 1/8d.	per Rupee
"	4	do.	..... 1s. 11 15/16d. "
"	3	do.	..... 1s. 11 13/16d. "
"	2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	do.	..... 1s. 11 11/16d. "
On demand			..... 1s. 11 5/8d. "
On Scotland		do.	.....
On Ireland		do.	.....

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Natal.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	.....	6 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on FIXED Deposits at the following rates:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home free of charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by Bills, ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863